

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 20.

VICTORIA, B.C., MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1899.

NO. 88.

Great Purse Sale

Purses, Card Cases, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Belts

See Windows. **1/4 OFF THE REGULAR PRICES.**
We want to make room for new goods.
Challoner & Mitchell,
JEWELLERS,
27 Government St. Tel. 55



Just received a late consignment of Shirt Waists, the prettiest we have yet shown at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Pique and Crash Skirts, trimmed and plain, from 75c. to \$6.50.

We have also determined to reduce our stock of PARASOLS, and cut prices start to-morrow (Saturday).

THE WESTSIDE. **THE HUTCHESON CO., LD.**

The Green-Eyed Monster.



Victoria again in the consummation. Why cannot our citizens at Ottawa pull together for the good of Victoria on some ONE scheme?
Our SCHEME works for your benefit. Our SPECIAL PRIZES are to be found in the low prices we offer, and it takes no calculation or words to prove that you save more than a trading stamp. We give YOU all the discounts in preference to a foreign monopoly. Watch our special offering on Saturdays, to be seen in our show windows, and prices good for that day only.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

A SPADE IS A SPADE

and there's nothing gained in calling it anything else. But there are

Spades and Spades

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.,
Victoria, B.C.

Balbriggan Underwear

Per Suit \$0.70
1.00
1.50

Black and Tan

Fast colors,
100 dozen

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
97 JOHNSON STREET.

WE GIVE in TRADING STAMPS

A carload of fine **WALL PAPER**
Just arrived. A large assortment of the latest designs.
Some Handsome Friezes and Ceilings for INDOOR PAPERS.
J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street, Victoria

BREAD Something New in Bread.

Smith's Machine Roller Bread. Try it. For sale by all grocers, or leave orders for wagon to call.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

WILLIAM F. BEST
ANALYST AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Heldberg and Lelpel). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street, opposite Dr. D. H. Hotel, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Lot 30x120 and two-story brick building on Johnson Street, below Government; a bargain; easy terms. One acre corner Menzies St. and Dallas Road; long term; low rate of interest. Cottage and full lot, Chatham street, near Cook; cheap; easy terms.

TO LET—Fine Store corner Yates and Douglas streets; lately occupied as grocery; possession July 1st. (This is the only vacant store on our list.)

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Thymo-Dentine.

A fragrant, antiseptic tooth wash, whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, prevents decay, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth. 25 cents per bottle. Prepared only by

JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST, N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.
Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

FOR SALE.

Several CHOICE Building Lots on Stanley Avenue; "cheap" and on easy terms. Last Lot on MacGregor Avenue, only \$475. Three exceedingly cheap Residences and one Cottage; terms can be arranged to suit purchasers. If you want a home, investigate. \$2,000 to loan on 1st mortgage, in sums to suit.
Coal and Wood; best quality. Fire Insurance Solicited.

P. C. MACGREGOR,
92 GOVERNMENT ST. - (In Ormond's)

BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

We offer this week several bargains in property. Investigate them; it costs you nothing to do so and you will be repaid for your trouble.

\$2,000 to loan on Chattel Mortgage or other collateral security.
Yates Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford.
Money to loan on Mortgage.
Notaries Public and Conveyancers.
Best household Coal for sale.

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.,
No. 15 Broad Street - Next Dr. D. H. Hotel

SPARKLING ARCTIC SODA

ANY FLAVOR 5c
HALL & CO. Dispensing Chemists,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets
Ice Cream Soda, etc.

New Ice Cream Parlors

101 Johnson St., between Broad and Douglas
Neatest and best in the city. Try our Ice Cream and Soda. You'll call again if you do.
T. SARANTIS, Proprietor.

GAS FOR COOKING

THE GAS COMPANY are loaning and connecting FREE OF CHARGE Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.
Fuel Gas, \$1.25 per M. cubic foot.
Stoves can be seen at the Gas Works, Lower Government street, and at L. Blanks', old Post Office building, Government street.

FOR SALE.

FRUIT AND TOBACCO STORE
Doing good business. Must be sold at once.

FOR SALE OR HIRE

HORSE, HARNESS AND WAGON.

Can be seen at
THE CITY AUCTION MART
73 YATES STREET.

Philharmonic Concert

Season 1898-99
Third Concert.
IN INSTITUTE HALL
AT 8 P.M. **THURSDAY NEXT**

Soloists: **MRS. W. R. GREEN, MRS. WALSHE-WINDLE, MISS A. BROWN, MR. JAMES PILLING, MR. E. ROCHON.**

FULL ORCHESTRA OF 35.
Conductor—F. Victor Austin.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats at Lombard's on and after Wednesday.

Washington Version

Of the Relations Between Britain and Canada on the Boundary Question.

The Dominion's Alleged 'Dangerous Ultimatum' to the Imperial Government

United States Official Tells of the 'Only Ways' Out of the Difficulty.

(Associated Press.)

New York, June 19.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

"Canada has served notice on England, that she must choose between the United States and the North American Dominion in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question. It is also stated, on the highest authority, that this statement represents accurately the condition submitted to England, which has delayed negotiations between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury on the provisional line of modus vivendi."

"This position of Canada is known here officially. The official to whom it is known feels authorized in saying that there are only two ways out of the difficulty; first, that Canada will voluntarily recede from her demands for a Pacific tidewater port; or, 2nd, that the United States shall surrender the principle laid down by Secretary Hay in his tentative boundary line that America will not grant temporarily or otherwise any port facilities to Canadians."

"That Canada will yield is considered by state department officials who have discussed the new acute phases of the situation as improbable."

"It is asserted here, on authority, that England has been forced to yield to Canada, and that the United States and England are wider apart to-day in the controversy than at any time since the adjournment of the joint high commission. There is also official warrant for the statement that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies, had, until the close of the week, expressed to Mr. Choate, in good faith, the conviction that an agreement would be reached. The state department officials are therefore not disposed to criticize England in the premises, but, on the contrary, admit that Canada's practical and dangerous ultimatum to the mother country is a simple justification for England's inability to proceed with the negotiations."

"The present situation, in light of this important news, is that the conflict which the provisional boundary line was intended to prevent may be precipitated at any moment and with a greater show of probability when it becomes known that England has decided to stand irrevocably behind Canada."

The Story Continued.

London, June 19.—The officials of the colonial office were to-day shown a dispatch from Washington, printed in a New York newspaper, saying that Canada had served notice on Great Britain that she must choose between the United States and her North American Dominion in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. They declare the story wrong, both in substance and fact, and that it could be affirmed that a modus vivendi had been reached early last week as called to the Associated Press. The arrangement, which is a verbal one, deals with the question on broad lines. One or two minor details are still under discussion, and when they are settled final arrangements will be drawn up. Generally speaking, it may be said that the boundary agreed upon follows the summits of the White and Chilcot pass.

LOOKING FOR THE ENEMY.

Arrangements Have Been Made to Follow the Philippines Southward—Arrival of Reinforcements.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, June 19.—10:45 a.m.—The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco on May 26th with 1,800 men and 75 officers under Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, has arrived here after a smooth voyage. One private died after the transport's arrival. Military operations against the insurgents in the south have apparently been planned. General Wheaton, at Iloilo, is sending reconnoitering parties to locate the enemy and other reconnoissances are being made from Cavite.

THE DIRIGO ARRIVES.

With Fifty Dawson Passengers, and 150,000.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, June 19.—The Dirigo arrived this afternoon. There were fifty Dawson passengers on board and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of gold dust. Four men who went over the 150,000 mountain trail have arrived. They say some members of the lost New York party have been found.

THE PRASEL.

Lillooet, B. C., June 19.—The river is now above the ordinary high water mark. The weather is cloudy and cooler. Quemsell, B. C., June 19.—The river is about at a standstill. The weather is a little warmer.

THE IMPERIAL LIMITED.

Inauguration of the 100 Hours Service Across the Continent.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, June 19.—The Canadian Pacific inaugurated its new 100-hour service across the continent to-day, when at 9:30 a.m. the first Imperial Limited drew out from the Windsor street station well filled with passengers, some of whom were destined for Manitoba and the Territories, others for the summer resorts in the Rockies and others for the Pacific coast. The number will be materially added to at North Bay, where the Toronto contingent will join the overland flyer, and at Fort William by passengers who have gone by the lake route. The officials were deluged with congratulatory messages on the establishment of this new service, which practically brings the Atlantic within four days of the Pacific, London within ten days of Vancouver, and Great Britain within three weeks of Japan.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

(Associated Press.)

New York, June 19.—Justice Freeman in the criminal term of the Supreme Court to-day signed an order re-submitting the case of Roland B. Molineux, accused of poisoning Mrs. Kate J. Adams to the grand jury. He said the best interests of the accused would be served by this course. If innocent he should be acquitted, if guilty convicted.

News Notes From Ottawa

Canadian Commissioners for the Pacific Cable Conference in London.

Yukon Appeals Will Be Heard in Supreme Court of British Columbia.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 19.—The Dominion government has been notified by Mr. Chamberlain that another conference is to be held in regard to the Pacific cable and asking Canada to appoint a commissioner. This matter was attended to at today's meeting of the Cabinet and Canada has called that a commissioner to represent Canada's interests will be appointed, but all this merely causes delay, which could easily be avoided, and must ultimately end in defeating the scheme.

Ottawa, June 19.—Hon. J. I. Tarte and Sir Sanford Fleming have been appointed commissioners from Canada to attend the Pacific cable conference in London, England.

Full returns of artillery inspections not having been received it is not known where the Governor-General's cup for efficiency in drill will go. Enquiries are being received from British Columbia.

In reply to Colonel Prior in the house to-day Premier Laurier said that the government was considering the question of bringing in legislation constituting the Full Court of the Supreme Court of British Columbia an appellate court for the Yukon.

Two large delegations are here to-day from Toronto. They did not want much, only a new railway from Toronto to Georgian Bay, which will cost three million dollars, also a subsidy for a new road to Sudbury and from North Bay to James Bay.

RIOTS AND INCENDIARISM.

Serious Disturbances in the West Indies—Government Officials Imprisoned Until Released by Marines.

(Associated Press.)

Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—Advises received here from Antigua, British West Indies, says there has been a recurrence at Montserrat, Leeward Islands, of serious riots over old excise duty collections. The people have been openly rebelling against the police abuse of the domiciliary search law. The police were overcome and the island was, for a time, in the hands of the mob. The chief government officials were confined in their houses until the arrival of the British cruiser Talbot. After a sharp conflict between a detachment of marines and the rioters, the ringleaders were arrested. There has also been a continuation of troubles in the French island of Guadeloupe, where 27 more of less disastrous incendiary fires have occurred on plantations, since the burning of Point Pitre, each preceded by an anonymous threat to the governor, protesting against the continuation of the protection of immigrant labor on plantations by military.

A DARING HOLD-UP.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—A gang of masked robbers, probably ten in number, early to-day raided the receiving office of the Fairmont Park Transportation Co. at Belmont, in Fairmont park, and after holding-up the receiver and five other employees of the railway, blew open the safe and secured \$4,000 of the receipts for two days. The entire city detective force is on the case, but the cracksmen left no clue.

M. ROUSSEAU SUCCESSEFUL.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, June 19.—M. Waldeck Rousseau has informed President Loubet that he hopes to complete the new cabinet this evening.

Boers' Plan of Campaign

In the Event of War Breaking Out in the Transvaal.

General Joubert Will Have Over 20,000 Men Under His Command.

He Is Preparing to Take the Offensive When Hostilities Are Declared.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 19.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon claims to have received from an absolutely reliable source at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, the plan of campaign which will be followed by General Joubert, commander in chief of the Boers, in the event of war between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

General Joubert's force, it appears, will consist of 20,000 men armed with Mauser rifles, in addition to 46 quick-firing guns and 1,000 artillerymen, most of them drawn from the German and Danish armies. With these troops and the help expected from the Orange Free State, Joubert expects to take the offensive immediately after the declaration of war, enter the Orange Free State and march on to Kimberley, the British diamond mining centre. Kimberley is about 100 miles northwest of Bloemfontein.

In his march on Kimberley Joubert will use the railroad as far as available, and expects to capture the town with slight loss and blow up the De Beers diamond mine. Simultaneously, it is added, the railroad from Capetown, too, will be destroyed by Boer sympathizers and agents in Cape Colony, who will also destroy the Port Elizabeth-Pretoria line, south of Bloemfontein, to prevent British troops using it.

Finally, immediately after the capture of Kimberley, General Joubert will advance on Capetown, through the western province, where the Dutch predominate, and are expected to join the Boers. Joubert calculates that he will be master of Capetown in a fortnight after the declaration of war, and that he will then be able to dictate terms of peace.

A HORRIBLE STORY

Of Supposed Cannibalism and Death of a Northern Trail—Three Men Killed.

Their Lives.

(Associated Press.)

Circle City, Alaska, May 20th, via San Francisco, June 19th.—A story of possible cannibalism and death on the Yukon trail has reached here. Three men who left Dahl river on December 5th for Jimton, were not heard of again and were supposed to have been lost. Nothing was heard of them until the steamer Rideout, which arrived to-day, brought a terrible tale of suffering. The men were Michael Daly, Victor Friar and M. Provost. They were from Providence, R. I., Woonsocket, R. I., and Brockton, Mass., respectively. The bodies were discovered fifteen miles from the mouth of Old Man's creek, the men having lost the trail and become bewildered.

Having left Dahl river with only three weeks food, they were soon reduced to starvation. Daly's body was found partially eaten, on a stove in the tent. Some scraps of moosehide and moccasins, from which they were scavenging to make stew were found. Daly's body was identified by his clothes. The other two men were found dead five miles from the tent. The fact of the tent flaps being shut down when found would seem to preclude the possibility of Daly's body having been eaten by animals. The other men were doubtless driven by hunger to the awful extent of cannibalism.

EXCURSIONIST KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

Portland, Ore., June 19.—An East-bound Northern Pacific freight train last night collided with an excursion train returning from Astoria, one mile east of Linton Station, owing to a misunderstanding of orders on the part of the trainmen. One man on the Astoria train was killed, and five injured. The man killed is D. P. Bell, of this city. Both engines were badly damaged and two cars containing live stock demolished, all the stock being killed.

NEW CARDINALS.

(Associated Press.)

Rome, June 19.—The Pope, at the consistory held this morning, created 11 cardinals and a number of bishops. The bishops recognized include Mr. Blenk, of Porto Rico, and Mr. Blanka Aguilera of Santiago de Cuba.

The Pope, who was in good health, delivered an address dealing with the union of the churches.

DANUBE WRECKED.

Steamer Danube, which left here on Saturday night, is a wreck at Union. No details have been received. The vessel has been beached and the passengers taken off.

TRY
Campbell's
Invisible
Rose Leaf
Face Powder.

Pure and harmless.
Is the Best.
Corner Fort and
Douglas Sts.



OUR
Prescription
Department
Is
Up-to-Date.

We are Reasonable.
We are Prompt.
We are Careful.
We Buy the Best.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Kruger Must Grant the Concessions Asked for by Uitlanders.
London, June 17.—The publication of the Transvaal blue book with the emphatic denunciation of Transvaal methods, setting forth in numbered paragraphs the alleged political, financial and judicial incompetencies of the administration of President Kruger, and adopting as part of the government's own programme all the grievances of the Uitlanders, constituted a step of the highest importance. It was an unmistakable warning to the Transvaal as well as an indication to the people of South Africa generally, that the government has arrived at a fixed decision impossible to recede from and there are not lacking indications that the Uitlanders are not least at Pretoria. Although it is difficult to separate fact from fiction in the multiplicity of the conflicting stories it is the general impression of those in a position to know that the conciliatory dispatch which Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal, received June 14th, represents a true situation for home consumption. The opinion is now growing that the hope that they will be in a position to apply for readmission to the Bloemfontein conference will make for a peaceful settlement. As an official in the close confidence of the government declared it will give President Kruger "time to get his house in order." But unless the talk of concessions should be speedily inaugurated momentous consequences are predicted.

ARE YOU BILIOUS?

A sluggish liver fails to filter the bile from the blood, and when the poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation, the whole system is tainted and deranged. This is called biliousness and can be completely cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which act directly on the liver, making it healthy and active. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

ARBITRATION PROPOSALS.

Germany Opposed to a Permanent Tribunal and Work of Committee Is Suspended.

The Hague, June 17.—The work of the peace conference on the arbitration question has been virtually suspended and probably will not be resumed for some days.

On semi-official authority it is said that the situation is practically this. The German government was opposed in principle to an organized arbitration board, and it is found these views existed prior to the conference and instructions to that effect were given the German delegates, and the belief in Berlin was that other powers, notably France, were instructing their delegates similarly. As the conference proceeded the spirit of conciliation advanced and a desire to accomplish permanent results was manifested. With this grew up schemes for an organized arbitration board, notably the British proposals, to which nearly all the delegates rallied with the authoritative support of their respective governments. This at once left the German delegates in a peculiar condition. The difficulty was not at the Hague, but at Berlin. In order to relieve the situation, Count Von Munster, head of the German delegation, after a long conference yesterday with his colleagues, decided to dispatch Dr. Zorn and Baron Von Stengel to inform the Emperor personally of the condition of affairs.

In the meantime efforts had been made to find a conciliatory scheme by the suggestion of a limited board established at the Hague under the ordinary representatives of the powers which was proposed by Mr. Andrew White, head of the American delegation. This plan Dr. Zorn and Von Stengel have been commissioned to plead to Emperor William. The question therefore is what His Majesty will reply. There is a growing belief that Emperor William is favorable if the other powers will accept the new plan as the basis of discussion and will at once proceed to discuss a definite plan for an arbitration board.

A FREEDOMMAN TALKS.

One Hundred Thousand Soldiers Required in the Philippine Islands.

New York, June 17.—Heart Turot, special correspondent of L'Eclair and Le Monde Illustré, and editor of La Petite République, returned from the Philippine Islands by way of Vancouver, and sailed for France to-day in order to report the result of his mission to his papers.

In an interview regarding the American soldiers, M. Turot said: "Your soldiers fight with great bravery, but it is impossible to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs. In spite of the energetic measures of these chiefs there has been regrettable pillaging. Also at times the volunteers have committed acts of grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of General Lawton against Santa Cruz, some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go further."

M. Turot continued, "it does not seem to me possible to hope for a complete victory during the rainy season. The difficulty of a campaign in this country of mountains and excessive heat, must not be forgotten. It also seems to me inconceivable that for the conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We knew in France what the system of 'Little Paris' has done. It is an example which the United States would do well to follow."

Four men have been killed by an explosion at the United States Gunpowder Works at San Rafael, Cal.

STATE OF THE I. O. O. F.

Interesting Figures Contained in Grand Secretary Davey's Fifteenth Report.

There were many interesting facts in Grand Secretary Davey's 15th annual report at the session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. in Vancouver. He reported that three lodge consolidations had taken place and in most cases had proven beneficial to the best interests of the order.

"It has," he states, "demonstrated the propriety of the legislation enacted two years ago making provision for such contingencies which although deemed by some intricate and cumbersome could not safely be omitted, in my opinion, without endangering the protection that should be afforded to the rights and interests of all the members affected."

The secretary regretted to report that it had been found necessary to recover the charter and effects of "Esther" Rebekah Lodge, No. 11, Union, and of "Bethel" Rebekah Lodge, No. 7, Mount Pleasant. Members of the former lodge express the hope that they will be in a position to apply for readmission. Forale and Traut are anxious to have new lodges and are corresponding with the secretary on the subject.

The Odd Fellows' home fund has been increased during the year \$400.42. The secretary reported that strenuous efforts are being put forth in other Canadian jurisdictions on behalf of the establishment of the Odd Fellows' home.

The aged Odd Fellows' fund, which was created last session, has been benefited to the extent of \$100 more.

Regarding the subject of maximum benefits the grand secretary said that he had addressed queries to all the subordinate lodges and their answers had been turned over to the special committee for consideration. The order has gained 44 members during 1898.

In his statistics on the state of the order the secretary reported that there were 37 lodges in the province December 31, 1898, and one more had been instituted since then. There are 2,845 members of the subordinate lodges of which number 29 were initiated last year, 129 admitted by card, 17 reinstated. Six hundred and eighty-two degrees were conferred. The total revenue of the subordinate lodges was \$53,208.90. Three hundred and fifty-four were relieved, 22 buried and nine widows' families helped. The amount paid for relief was \$20,777.35, an increase of \$3,276.45 over the previous year. The total sum expended for all relief was \$24,916.00. The amount paid for relief since the institution of the grand lodge in 1874 is \$228,064.56.

MASON DEAD.

New York, June 19.—The death is announced of Simeon Fry, sovereign grand commander of the ancient accepted Scottish Rite for the United States. He resided at the hospital in this city. Deceased was 46 years of age.

MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE.

Hongkong, June 18.—The report that Rev. S. M. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sears, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, with three native catechists, had been recently killed by rioters in the province of Nuan Hwei, is contradicted, and it is announced all are safe.

A London, England, dispatch says the news Japanese torpedo destroyer Akabono, claimed to be the fastest ever built, was tested on Saturday by a three hours' run. The boat attained a speed of 31 knots, which is a knot ahead of the fastest destroyer in the British navy.



A SEA OF FLAME.

On the evening of November 28th, 1898, a fire broke out in the British ship Melanie, loaded with 50 barrels of petroleum. A awful mass of flames shot up from the main hatch and the vessel quivered from stem to stern with explosion of the barrels. Her seams opened and the blazing petroleum poured out into the river, spreading a belt of fire around her. The master and seamen jumped overboard. Captain Sharp, whose vessel was lying close by, propelled a small boat through the blazing river and after a severe scorching and imminent peril, saved the crew from a horrible death.

All over civilization there are thousands of men in more imminent danger than were those seamen. They are threatened with consumption or are already in the clutch of that deadly disease. If they only knew it help is at hand. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 95 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It also cures bronchitis, asthma, throat and nasal troubles and all diseases of the air passages. It is the great blood-purifier, flesh-builder, and nerve-tonic. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect and the liver active. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the product of that eminent specialist, Dr. R. B. Pierce, who during the thirty years that he has been chief consulting physician to the great "Inland" Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has treated more cases than fifty physicians treat in a lifetime. Thousands given up by doctors, have tested this complete recovery under this marvelous medicine. Consumption causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Dominion Parliament

Evening Session Occupied in Discussing the Georgian Bay Canal.

Dr. Sproule and the Beet Root Sugar-The Trackmen's Strike.

Ottawa, June 13.—The Ottawa, Montreal and Georgian Bay ship canal scheme was before parliament yesterday, and gave rise to a discussion which took up the entire evening sitting of the House. The debate was not concluded, however, and the government's pronouncement upon the question has yet to be delivered. Other subjects introduced by private members took up the attention of the House.

Mr. N. A. Belcourt introduced a bill providing for the amalgamation of the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry-Sound and the Canada Atlantic railways under the name of the Canada Atlantic Railway.

Lachute-St. Andrews Railway.

Dr. Christie (Argenteuil) brought to the notice of the House a grievance from his constituents through the failure of the company owning the line of railway from Lachute to St. Andrews to carry out its contract with the people, who granted it such handsome subsidies, and operate trains between these two places.

The Minister of Railways replied that he had been giving the subject some attention. It appeared that the line had passed from its original owners into the hands of the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway, and the said transfer had been approved by act of parliament. Under the law, however, it was difficult to say whether the Great Northern, the original owners, or the Atlantic & Lake Superior, who at present control the line, can be compelled to afford a service.

Workman Clothing Contract.

In reply to a question by Sir Herbert Tupper, the Minister of Militia stated that Mr. Mark Workman, who had a contract for supplying a certain line of militia clothing, and gained the contract through his being the lowest tenderer. The government is not aware whether Mr. Workman is a British subject, and whether he created his factory for seven days in the week in the execution of this contract.

A. P. E. I. Dismissal.

Mr. Martin (Prince Edward Island), on a motion for papers, brought the question of the dismissal of William D. McMillan, keeper of the Wood Island lighthouse, and charged that he had been dismissed not for political partisanship, as was charged, but solely because he refused to assist a Liberal candidate in a local election, and in order that his position might be secured for a Grit heeler.

The Minister of Marine replied that McMillan had been fairly tried and found guilty of offensive partisanship.

Toronto's Ambitious Scheme.

Mr. Clarke Wallace moved for papers in connection with the Toronto & Georgian Bay Ship Canal Company, which proposes building either a canal or a ship railway from Toronto up to Collingwood. The latter would cost three million dollars, and would cut four hundred miles off the distance between Montreal and Chicago. Mr. Wallace was of the opinion that the canal ship route would take so long to build that by the time it was ready the steady increase of western traffic would provide abundant freight for all transportation routes. Mr. Wallace asked government encouragement to the Toronto enterprise. The motion for papers was adopted, but no statement was made by the government.

Beet Root Sugar.

Dr. Sproule moved "that having regard to the large importations of sugar into Canada for home consumption, amounting to 239,670,038 pounds in the year 1898, at a cost of 14,808,956, and that it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the cultivation of the sugar beet in the Dominion is not only feasible, but is being successfully grown in many parts of the country at present; therefore, in the opinion of the House, in order to stimulate the farmers of Canada to engage in the growth of this valuable product, and also to encourage the establishment of beet root sugar factories, a bounty should be offered for all beet root sugar manufactured in the Dominion during the next ten years, and that the machinery necessary for such plant not made in Canada be admitted free of duty."

Dr. Sproule figured out that every year five million dollars worth of sugar is imported into Canada. Both climate and soil are favorable here. Experiments conducted at experimental farms over a period of three years, showed that the beets give an average yield of 19.09 tons per acre, with a percentage of 14.94 of sugar. The net profit on beet root sugar should be \$15 an acre. Government assistance would be needed till the farmers get a fair start. In five years the industry would be able to stand on its own feet. He knew of a firm which was prepared to manufacture beet root sugar if assured of a cent a pound bounty on the refined product, the bounty to decrease one quarter of a cent a year till it ceased.

Mr. Curran (South Essex) asked why it was that the attempt to build up a beet root sugar industry in Quebec, when even supported by a large bounty, had proven a failure.

Dr. Sproule understood that it was chiefly due to lack of capital.

Mr. McGregor (North Essex) believed that the western grown beets produced a larger percentage of sugar than those in Quebec.

Sir Charles Tupper's Views.

Sir Charles Tupper considered that the question was one worthy of the careful consideration of the government. Sir Charles referred incidentally to the decline of the West Indian sugar industry and of our trade with the islands. So low had the West Indian colonies fallen commercially that Britain now proposes encouraging reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the West Indies.

lations between the United States and the West Indies. The benefit of the latter, he feared, was a had one, since it led to close political relations between them.

The Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Fielding acknowledged the increase of trade with the West Indies consequent upon the introduction of the twenty-five per cent tariff preference to the islands had proved all that had been expected owing to the effect of the American countervailing duties. However, something had been accomplished at least the world-wide beet root sugar industry can today stand upon its own feet. The further consideration of the question was then interrupted by the order changing at six o'clock.

Private Bills.

At the evening sitting of the House private bills were first dealt with. On private bills respecting the Edmonton & Saskatchewan Railway Company, the town site question once more came to the surface, and Mr. Olivier had the measure amended so as to prevent the line side-tracking Port Saskatchewan.

Mr. Forin's bill respecting the winding-up act, and Dr. Sproule's bill to more certainly prevent combinations in restraint of trade, were both put through their third reading.

The Grand Trunk Strike.

Mr. E. F. Clarke (West Toronto) asked whether the Prime Minister was yet ready to lay on the table the correspondence which had passed between himself and the management of the Grand Trunk Railway, respecting the trackmen's strike.

The Prime Minister replied: "The trackmen have placed in my hands a request for interference on their behalf with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. At this moment negotiations are going on with the railway company, and I think it would be preferable not to bring down anything on this subject until these negotiations have been concluded."

Beauharnois Canal Accident.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron (Beauharnois) "I wish to call attention to a serious accident which happened the other day on the Beauharnois canal, and which will probably entail heavy damages. As the water has inundated several farms, I wish to ask that the Minister of Public Works should take immediate steps to ascertain at once the amount of damages to the farms so that when the time comes for settlement they may be known."

On former occasions this has not been done, and there has been considerable difficulty in arriving at the amount of the loss. If it had been done on previous occasions as I am suggesting for it would have been a great deal easier to settle the damages after."

Georgian Bay Ship Canal.

The evening was spent in the discussion of the Georgian Bay ship canal question. Mr. Belcourt (Ottawa) was the first speaker, and covered the ground which has already been gone over by Mr. Poirpore (Pointe) who proposed the canal.

The canal would be understood, capable grain to be laid down in New York or Montreal at from 24 to 25 cents a bushel, while the rates to-day run from five to six cents.

The debate was continued by Mr. Klock (Nipissing), who supported the canal scheme, and Dr. Sproule (East Gray), who favored the alternate route by way of Collingwood or Midland, where the expense involved would, he considered, be much less, and the comparative return much more substantial. The debate was adjourned at 11:20 p.m., on motion of Mr. Casey.

Supplementary Estimates.

Ottawa, June 13.—Supplementary estimates for the expenses of the current year to the end of the present month, amounting in all to \$2,047,628, were laid before parliament yesterday, which in addition to the amounts already voted means a total estimated expenditure of \$50,548,115, which is four and a half million dollars more than for the year preceding. An estimate of the net result has already been given by the Finance Minister in his budget speech.

Grant towards relief of distress, caused by a hurricane in the West Indies \$ 25,000 00

Washington 14,000 00

CUSTOMS.

Amount required to wipe off old Suspense Account at the Port of Montreal 1,794 30

Amount required for Post Office services, including special allowance to railway mail clerk, A. C. James, now on special duty in the Yukon District, for his salary equal to \$2,000 a year, since Oct. 1, 1898 100,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sum required to recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the amount of Customs Revenue \$100,976.37, and of Dominion Lands Revenue, \$93,427.48, used without legal authority by the collector charged with the administration of the Yukon Provisional District in carrying on the different services under their control 200,403 85

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

To pay the expenses of the Devil's investigation 2,632 70

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

To pay Mrs. J. H. Metcalfe a gratuity upon retirement of her husband from position of warden, on account of ill-health 2,000 00

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Further amounts required

For Annual Drill 125,000 00

For Salaries and Wages of Civil employees 9,000 00

For Military Properties 35,000 00

For Stores 30,700 00

For Clothing 20,000 00

For Transport 15,000 00

For Miscellaneous and unforeseen 10,000 00

For Royal Military College 10,400 00

For purchase of Hamilton Rifle range 3,000 00

To complete payment for London property 1,000 00

For Defence Scheme Committee 6,100 00

For Accommodations \$274,200 00

For pay of troops, erection of barracks, transportation of troops and supplies, and necessary expenditure in the Yukon 250,000 00

Yukon and Lewis Rivers—Improvements, etc., and telegraph lines 25,000 00

Amount required to cover expenditure by the Department of the Interior 150,000 00

Additional amount required to pay cost of maintenance of prisoners in Yukon Territory 10,000 00

To provide for living expenses of one judge in the Yukon Territory 1,500 00

To pay for law books, etc., and freight thereon, obtained for the use of the Bench and Bar of the Yukon Territory 2,500 00

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

To build rest houses at nine engine stations 4,300 00

To provide new machinery at Moncton shops 5,000 00

To provide new turntable at Moncton 2,500 00

To provide new machinery at Rivest du Loup shops 3,000 00

Rolling stock 20,000 00

Canals \$ 35,400 00

Fairfax's Point Canal 22,000 00

North Channel 212,000 00

Deepening, etc., River St. Pierre 3,500 00

Deepening, etc., River St. Lawrence ship channel 60,000 00

Additional amount required for compensation for slaughtered hogs and sheep, and for salaries and expenses 13,000 00

THE SLAVES OF STEAM.

Sailors, even in the worst ships and the most severe trades, have, taking their work all round, quite a good time when compared with the firemen and trimmers of steamships. It really makes little difference to this truly unfortunate tollers what class of ship they are in or what trade. No one except a marine engineer can appreciate properly what the labor of keeping a head of steam entails upon the men engaged in it, and his sympathies are usually alienated by the fact that between him and his grimy gang there is usually a state of war. He wants steam, wants it continually, and it is his duty to see that he gets it, no matter what the conditions are in the stokehold. The shipper is thankful enough to have somebody under him whose duty it is to control the fierce, lawless lot of men usually composing the "black gang."

"Glowing White Caverns."

Any occupation more appalling than that of a sea stoker, or fireman, as they are always called in the merchant service, is hardly to be imagined. Take, for instance, the case of a big tramp steamer, bound, let us say, to Bombay. She is, we will suppose, of 400-horse power nominal, and has two stokeholds, with four furnaces in each. She will be considered well manned with twelve firemen and six coal-trimmers. They are divided into three watches of four hours each, so that each watch has four hours work and eight hours rest. This compares favorably, in point of time, with the sailors, who have four hours on and off alternately. But, then, no men could long stand the strain of stokehold work on a steamer, and so it has been found imperative to give firemen a double allowance of rest. As most people know who have ever seen a steamship, the stokehold is quite at the bottom of the ship, extending right across her with the exception of the bunkers, or coal receptacles, which lie along either side. Space being so valuable, not an inch more room than is absolutely necessary is allowed between the front of the boilers and the water-tight bulkhead which divides the stokehold from the transverse bunker. So close, indeed, is this iron wall to the furnace doors that a visitor descending into these infernal regions for the first time, and seeing one of those glowing white caverns half open, shrinks back against the bulkhead in uttermost dismay, feeling sure that he must immediately be roasted to a cinder.

The Fireman's Badge.

The flooring is of iron plates, roughened, of course, but horribly slippery, even with a liberal sprinkling of coal dust. Into this gloomy pit two firemen descend promptly at eight bells, and immediately begin their four hours' task, one to each pair of fires. Flung wide the first furnace door, the fireman glances down the long hollow of incandescent coal with eyes so accustomed to the fierce glare that he can tell on the instant whether his predecessor has "kept her clean." All being satisfactory he busies himself against the bulkhead with legs wide apart, and with rapid, skilful sweep of shovel spreads the coal evenly over the whole surface of fire, so that it shall ignite rapidly and nowhere form a black heap that will temporarily rob the furnace of its fury. At the best of times this is no child's play, but when the ship is plunging end on into the sea raised by a fierce gale, it seems nothing short of miraculous how any man can keep his feet on the plates, can avoid being flung headlong against the hungry mouth of the furnace. But no time may be lost. The period during which a door may remain open is necessarily limited to seconds, at feeding time that is, and suddenly the door is slammed to—and the next one opened.

The process is repeated on the second fire, and a short spell ensues while the



Best Tar Soap in the World

MADE BY THE ALBERTY TOILET SOAP CO. MONTREAL

ALWAYS BUY

Eddy's Matches

AND GET THE

MOST OF THE BEST

FOR THE

LEAST MONEY

PROPORTIONATELY

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

BABY CARRIAGES

AND

GO-CARTS

JUST RECEIVED.

We cannot mention all the styles that are in our show-rooms, but we would like the opportunity of drawing your attention to the "very latest models."

WEILER BROS.,

GOVERNMENT STREET

Note.—For the above goods, take the elevator to the fourth floor.

HELLO!

If you want anything in my line I would pay you to call on me, or send a postal card for estimates. All work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

WM. P. TURNER,

Office—No. 10 Levee Block, Vancouver, B.C.

THE most practical and experienced DESIGNER, DRAUGHTSMAN and ENGRAVER on Wood and Metal; Die-Sinker, Embosser, Rubber Stamp Maker and Photographer on the Pacific Coast and in Canada.

Office—No. 10 Levee Block, Vancouver

REMINISCENCES OF A LIFE.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Eminent Irish Writer, Tells of the Celebrities He Has Met.

Mr. Justin McCarthy possesses pre-eminently the art of being entertaining. He has caught from Macaulay certain topical tricks that reconquer for the commonplace the original vitality which forced their universal acceptance. He is not a great thinker, he is not a great poet, he is not a great literary artist. But his deeds have always been honorable and his thought and words have always won a certain need of honor. He has written histories that are ever readable, and will live as pleasant gossip about events rather than authoritative records of those events. He has failed as a novelist, because he had neither the intuitive perception nor the mastery of form which are necessary for the artist. But he has failed agreeably and honestly. Nobody has ever regretted reading his fictions, and nobody has ever remembered them after reading save as a transitory pleasure. His personality appears to have the same charm and the same defects as his writings. He has met almost everybody of his own generation who was worth meeting. He seems to have won universal liking and universal respect. Yet it was the things and the people that are remembered to the less forceful individuals. He never evoked the antagonisms inevitable in the career of a great protagonist. His constitutional urbanity met answering urbanity, even the men who disagreed with him, politically, socially and religiously, but who never feared him.

Needless to say that a man of this kindly and agreeable type is especially fitted for the chronicling of acceptable gossip about his more famous contemporaries. Two volumes of "Reminiscences" which the Harpers have in press for publication amply corroborate this view. They constitute a storehouse of anecdotes and impressions that will remain as a permanent possession of the world.

First Sight of London.

It was in February, 1852, that Justin McCarthy, then an eager young Irishman of twenty-two, born and bred in Cork City, in the south of Ireland, first came to London. Long before, he tells us, he had somehow made up his mind that he would settle in the metropolis some time and live by writing for newspapers and magazines, and even become the author of books. His equipment consisted of a tolerably good literary education and a certain mastery of shorthand. In Ireland at that time most men of his age for McCarthy was and is a Catholic—were cut off from any share in the honors and practical advantages of a university education. So he was forced to be content with such education as he could obtain at a private school. Luckily he fell in with competent teachers, but, in the end, he had the faculty of acquiring knowledge through omnivorous reading.

As a lad who took an interest in politics as well as in literature, it is only natural that he was eager to see something of the House of Parliament. He was introduced to the House of Commons by a friend, and he was better acquainted.

Robert Browning, on the other hand, I came in later years to know very well. I had always been a devoted admirer of his genius; his iron harpist's sound was a cheer to me in my darkest hours, and as no other poet of the day could have done it, before seeing other men, I were to have evolved from my moral consciousness an idea of Tenyson and of Browning. I should have pictured Browning as the man withdrawn into the room and Tenyson as the bright figure which came into every household and appealed to every sensibility.

Charles Stewart Parnell.

A special interest attaches to what he says of Charles Stewart Parnell, the great leader, whose banner in his later days McCarthy felt compelled to desert. He combats all the popular impressions about Parnell's chilling manner, his haughty superciliousness, his positive rudeness to strangers.

"I can only say that, if the man thus described was Parnell, then I never knew Parnell at all, never could even have seen him. For the Parnell with whom I was in close contact for some fifteen years before the slightest resemblance to the other Parnell, but was, indeed, in every way curiously unlike him. I have seen him in all sorts of companionship, tried by all manner of provocations, beset by bores, perplexed by worries, and I never saw him in his manner anything that did not belong to the character of a thorough gentleman."

Even after McCarthy's defection the friendship between the two men was unbroken. The strain of that great disruption proved too much for Parnell's nerves and temper, and some of his old friends were positively bewildered by the vehemence and the violence of the language with which he assailed some of those who had stood by his side as long as they believed it possible for them to remain with him. For myself, I am glad to say that even that disruption did not bring about any breach in the friendly private relations between him and me. I was well able to make allowance for the temper of a man whose great career and of the great hope to which he had devoted so many years of his life. We met now and then in those later days, and always still met as friends, and I am glad now to remember that no unfriendly word ever passed between us in private. —New York Herald.

Dr. Craik, dean of the faculty of medicine at the annual convention of McGill University announced that Lord Strathcona had promised in the name of Lady Strathcona and his daughter, Hon. Mrs. Howard, two donations of \$50,000 each to provide additional accommodation in the lecture rooms and laboratories.

Mr. Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, was on Friday received by the Queen Regent, who was ministerial and complimentary towards the minister, and inquired into the health of President McKinley.

"YOU MAY BEND THE RAPING, BUT NOT THE TREE."

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is so hard to cure Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself in pimples, headaches, indigestion, or other troubles which tell of a weak blood, weak stomach or disordered liver & kidneys. This great medicine regulates the whole system. It never disorganizes. HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

An Epitome of Latest Scientific Facts and Theories.

Even window washing is now a subject of scientific study. For five years a German chemist has been investigating the action of pure water and dilute acids upon glass, and he has prepared tables showing exactly how much of the glass is dissolved by each reagent. From these and other results, Mr. W. L. Scoville concludes that windows should be cleaned with weak ammonia water and polished with dilute hydrochloric acid and friction. The ammonia, though sufficient in solvent to suspend some of the silica and streak the glass, has less effect than soda or potash, and the acid neutralizes the ammonia and the alkali in the glass, forming some soluble chlorides that aid in the polishing of the glass. To avoid damage to paint and varnish, not more than half an ounce of concentrated ammonia water should be used in a pailful of water; and the usual two or three ounces of strong acid to the pailful should be lessened if the window frames are of metal.

Through the fluorescent screen is very faintly luminous. Rev. Alexander Moffat finds if the Roentgen rays were continuous instead of intermittent, they would exert an effect upon the growth of plants. In a series of experiments, he found that sunlight falling perpendicularly upon a surface. Only 4 per cent. of the energy impinging upon the screen is represented by the visible radiations, while the interval between two X-ray discharges is about 1,000 times the period covered by the discharge itself. A Geiger-Roentgen-ray lamp, which is claimed to yield an intense light from the bombardment of a covered magnet core by the cathode rays.

The reducing property of cathode rays has been shown by M. Villard to be due to hydrogen, the conclusion being reached, moreover, that the rays from the cathode are formed entirely of hydrogen. This suggests the novel plan of restoring exhausted vacuum tubes by passing gas through a heated platinum plate in the tube wall—such diffusion having been shown by Deville to take place rapidly.

From a description of the torpedo-control device of Walter Jamieson and John Trotter, it appears that a very satisfactory arrangement for steering by Hertz waves is obtained by means of two solenoids, or wire spirals, the right or left one—according to the direction of the current received—being made to act as a magnet drawing the iron core, and giving a corresponding turn to the rudder attached. The waves are sent out from the controlling ship by manipulating the switch of an induction coil. They are received by two rods projecting from the torpedo above the water, pass to a coil of special type, and by means of the resistance of the metal powder of this coil, causing an electric current to flow through a "selector" to the proper solenoid, which sucks in its core, and keeps the helm turned until the desired course is attained. When the torpedo opens the induction coil switch, and the waves cease. The helm then flies back to the midship position.

The production of photographs in relief is the promising art of M. Lemoine, who has used his process for fine medals from living persons. Two successive film negatives are made, the model being in exactly the same position, with the light from a concentrated source like a magnesium cartridge—applied to the negative, thus bringing out in intense black the most salient points of the face. A print is made from the two negatives exactly superposed. The print is retouched to bring out hair and drapery, and any lettering desired is drawn with India ink if to be in relief or Chinese white if to be depressed, the outline of plaque or medal being traced with India ink. From this proof is reproduced a negative of the desired size. Low reliefs are produced from proofs on bi-chromated gelatin by simply washing out the shielded parts, or those not hardened by light, but for high relief the gelatin is allowed to dry, and the surface substance that swells in water, lifting up the raised parts and being washed out still deeper for depressions. Flowing with this plaster of Paris gives a mould, which is retouched for the final proof or cast.

The unique source of the water supply of Yport, France, is a series of fine springs on a pebbly beach that is covered by the sea to a depth of more than ten feet at high tide.

Over 900 of the mines of Continental Europe are provided with means for enabling workmen to enter poisonous atmospheres. The Pneumatophore rescue appliance, as this is known, was lately exhibited to the Manchester Geological Society, and consists of a breathing-bag, one or two cylinders holding a quantity of oxygen at 100 atmospheres of pressure, a caustic soda apparatus, a nose clip, a special mouthpiece, and a knapsack. With one oxygen cylinder the weight is about nine pounds, which a second cylinder increases to about 14 or 15 pounds. The former enables the wearer to remain in the poisonous gases of a mine after explosion for an hour, and the two-cylinder apparatus ensures a safe stay of about three hours. Since 1897 the Imperial Office of Mining in Austria has insisted that every mine of the "fire damp" class should have pneumatic apparatus in the proportion of 5 per cent. of the maximum shift of overseers and blasters.

The use of oil paint in hospitals, schools and other buildings is being urged in Germany as a matter of considerable sanitary importance. The experiment, with different kinds of paints, Dr. Helme has proven that disease bacteria die more quickly on wood, iron or cement coated with oil paint than on the same articles covered with enamel paint, and on enamel paint more quickly than on lime and size paint. The cause is thought to be physical rather than chemical, depending especially on the rapidity with which liquids containing the bacteria dry on the various paints.

A possible cause of increase of certain intestinal troubles is found by Dr. Sharp in the use of cooking utensils of enameled iron. The enamel is liable to crack and peel off in large flakes, which are very sharp, and are shown to be

HOTEL DAWSON.

Lighted by electric light. First-class service. Centrally located. Newly furnished and refitted throughout. Free bath. Single rooms, \$1.00 per week; board, \$4.00. Double rooms, \$1.50 per week; board, \$5.00.

difficult to pick out certain vegetables, such as spinach or cabbage, so that many pieces are doubtless eaten. Care to discard such utensils as soon as defects appear is advised.

Plants have been rendered artificially Alpine by M. Gaston Bonnier by keeping in an ice-box at night and fully exposed to the sun by day. The leaves grow smaller and thicker, frequently with a reddish coloration, and the flowers become relatively larger and more highly colored.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada. The "Art School" maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are given by the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, and other nervous troubles, is guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a day. Small price. Small size.

AFRICAN TELEGRAPHY.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

The construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph has been advancing at the average rate of two miles per day. This progress, says Engineering, must be considered very good, when it is remembered that the wires, poles and other materials have to be transported hundreds of miles from the coast, through dense jungles and grass 11 ft high, water trees of great size have also in some cases to be cut down. The main line from the south is now being laid on the plateau between the Congo Free State and the Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake. The Shire, an outlet of Nyassa lake.

EUROPEAN PAPERS.

Those Printed on the Continent Compared With the English Journals.

It will surprise many people to learn that, in proportion to its enormous population, London possesses far fewer newspapers than any other European capital, says Mr. H. D. Wilson, a writer for the London Daily Mail.

Taking our daily morning and evening papers together, we have a total of twenty-five well-established and widely read journals, which minister to the Londoners' thirst for news. Of these eighteen treat of general, political and social news, while five are purely financial, and two confined to sporting. This works out at an average of one newspaper to every 240,000 inhabitants of Greater London.

Next to London the largest European city is, of course, Paris, and its two and a half millions of inhabitants share between them the literary food of fifty-six daily newspapers, over forty of which are strictly general news sheets. This is an average of one newspaper to under 45,000 inhabitants. On the same basis, Berlin, with twenty-six journals, has one to an average of 57,000 inhabitants, Vienna one 103,000, Rome one to 34,000, while Madrid and Lisbon have one newspaper to an average of only 25,000 and 14,000 inhabitants respectively.

Next to the last-named cities, in regard to the number of daily papers published, comes Brussels, with eighteen; Constantinople, with fifteen; Vienna and Budapest, with fourteen each; Copenhagen and Amsterdam, with twelve each; and Rome, with eleven. The remaining capitals.

Are More Modest, though all of them can boast of at least one newspaper to every 40,000 inhabitants.

One might very conceivably expect that newspapers are much alike all the world over; but, as a matter of fact, the daily journals of the countries above referred to are produced and circulated in widely different ways.

Perhaps the most noticeable difference is in the matter of distribution, for whereas in London the great bulk of the newspapers are sold at the newsagents, the bookstalls and in the streets, in Continental cities they are chiefly sold by hand or through the post direct from the office of the paper. The London system has, of course, been to some extent imitated abroad, notably in Paris, where the evening paper with its flaring placard and its noisy vendor is a notable feature of the boulevards; but, despite the innovations, continental journals have very large numbers of subscribers who pay their quarterly or yearly "abonnements" and receive the journal of their choice at their residences day by day. Several French newspapers have special inducements to these subscribers in the shape of lottery tickets, Christmas prizes, and so on.

Another striking difference is in regard to price, for, while in English cities most papers are published at one penny—in Paris, Rome, Madrid, etc.—they are mostly issued at the equivalent of a halfpenny. English newspapers are not only much larger and more "newsy," but infinitely better printed. For the most part, indeed, continental journals are

Excessively Bad in this respect. In the matter of advertisements, there is again a wide difference between our papers and those of the continent. Most of the journals of Paris and other continental cities (except Berlin and Vienna) are four-page sheets of a size similar to ours, and rarely contain more than a bare page of advertisements. When this is the case, and the paper is published at a halfpenny, it is difficult to see how the proprietors make both ends meet. Yet, in spite of this, one occasionally sees instances of newspaper enterprises (especially those of the continental newspapers) which would not be considered unworthy of a great English journal. Of such a kind was the case of one of the leading organs of Madrid, which about a year ago received from its Washington correspondent a telegram giving President McKinley's message to congress almost verbatim. This lengthy despatch contained about 7,000 words, and cost the paper nearly £300.

One of the most remarkable papers in Europe—indeed, in the world—is the Paris Petit Journal, about which some striking figures were recently published. It is a halfpenny, four-page paper, undoubtedly the most popular in France, and has a circulation of over one million copies daily. Its net profits are over £150,000 yearly. It is somewhat difficult to see to what this

Truly Colossal sale is due, but probably it is the light and "popular" style of the paper, and its abstention from the dry political polemics which distinguish most of its rivals. It is a rabidly anti-English journal, and has caused some amusement lately by the airing of pet schemes for the annexation of "Perfidie Albion." Its staid and sober contemporary, the Temps, makes an annual net profit of about £10,000, which would seem to show that steadiness and sobriety in a Parisian newspaper are not so profitable as anti-Dreyfusian and Anglophobia.

Perhaps the most cosmopolitan city in the matter of newspapers is Constantinople. Of its fifteen journals only three are published in the Turkish language, while three are printed in French, three in Greek, two in Armenian, one in Persian, one in Italian, and two in French and English.

The German and Austrian newspapers differ considerably from their Latin contemporaries. As a rule they are much heavier—both literally and figuratively—and consist of a large number of small sheets (more after the style of our weekly publications), and contain very lengthy leaders and much political and parliamentary intelligence. They follow the same plan, however, in regard to "feuilletons," or serial stories, which are a feature very seldom missing from continental dailies. But German papers are, generally speaking,

Dismal Reading, and do not invite perusal outside of their own country.

In the strongly Roman Catholic countries (Italy, Spain and Portugal) the newspapers present the striking peculiarity of giving them a most curious appearance—that is, the notices inserted by the relatives of deceased persons, which are printed with a deep black

Free Medical Treatment For Weak Men

Who are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.



SCIENTIFIC combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on trial—remedies and appliances—without advance payment—to any honest man. If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send it back—that ends it—pay nothing.

This combined treatment creates health, strength, vitality, sustaining powers, and restores weak and undeveloped portions to natural functions.

There is no C. O. D. extortion, no deception of any nature in this offer.

If you are interested and in earnest write your name and address in the blank form below, cut out the coupon and mail it to Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no exposure.

First—As per statement in The Victoria Times you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliances and Remedies to reliable men on trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of a y kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed, free, your new medical book for men.

Respectfully,

Give name and address in full.

Please write very plainly.

AGE MARRIED OR SINGLE

border, and usually headed by a black cross. One may often see a whole page covered with these depressing advertisements. The notices themselves are very curious, for, after announcing the decease of the departed one they go on to state that "the wife, father, mother, brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews, nieces and other relatives" beg his friends to attend the funeral ceremony, etc. Similar notices are often inserted on the anniversary of the death, and the same long list of relatives request the prayers of the deceased's friends for the repose of his soul.

One more very noticeable feature must be mentioned, and that is the prevalence of signed articles and leaders, so little seen in the English press. On the continent one rarely sees an article of any length without a signature—either a genuine one or a nom de plume—at the foot, while in the Spanish and Italian papers even telegrams from abroad are signed, either with the name or the initials of the correspondent.

This list of differences could be greatly extended, but enough has been said to show that, all things considered (and especially the enormous increase of international communication), there is not a great deal of resemblance between the English newspaper and its contemporary on the continent.

Two duels were fought at Brest on Friday between two officers, naval and artillery, and professors at the public school. They arose out of quarrels over the Dreyfus affair.

The production of coffee is said to be increasing rapidly in South America, and to be assuming large proportions in Central Africa. In the Rio districts alone the augmented output for the four years ending 1897 was equal to 4,000,000 sacks, or about 250,000 tons.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... 25c. It is a direct to the diseased parts by the use of a blow. It cures the catarrh, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the nose and throat, and cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, Croup and Whooping Cough, and all other ailments of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes. Sold by all Druggists, and by Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and B. E. E. Co.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the slightest fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Hotel Russell, ATLIN, B.C. First-class Accommodation for 100 People. TERMS REASONABLE. J. H. RUSSELL. Recently of Kamloops and Vancouver.

Sidney Hotel... Clean, comfortable, healthy. Delightful Seaside Resort for Holiday Makers.

Dunlop Tires. On all good bicycles without extra charge. "These are the only tools you'll need."

The Dunlop Tire Co., LIMITED, TORONTO.

CARPETS CLEANED AND COLORS RESTORED. Furniture removed and packed for shipment. Work done over Leather Saloon, 9 John street. Postal orders promptly attended to. GEORGE EDMONDS.

Stoddart's Jewelry 65 YATES STREET. Stoddart's Watches Prices lower than ever. N. B.—We Give Trading Stamps. J. N. S. WILLIAMS, ENGINEER. Is prepared to supply and erect in working order Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers; Hand, Power and Diamond Rock Drills a specialty. Office: 14 Board of Trade building. ANDREW SHERET, Plumber. 107 FORT ST. Col. Black and White. One, Steam and Hot Water Filter.

Pure West India
Lime Juice
25c. per bottle.
BOWES, Dispensaries
Prescriptions.
100 Government street,
New-Yates street.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, June 19-5 a. m.—Since yesterday the barometer has fallen over this province and risen off the California coast. These conditions may cause a brief spell of unsettled weather west of the Cascades. The weather has been fair and warm and the winds have become moderate over the entire Pacific slope, while Manitoba reports strong westerly gales.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.97; temperature, 46; minimum, 44; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 52; minimum, 48; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, N. W.; weather, cloudy. Kamloops—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 40; minimum, 40; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 40; minimum, 28; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Nash, Wash.—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 52; minimum, 48; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, fair.

Tacoma—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, calm; weather, fair.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, 12 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

For 36 hours ending 5 p. m. Tuesday. Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly cloudy with local showers at night.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds, cloudy with showers chiefly at night.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

—HONDI is a pure Ceylon tea.

—Nirvana is the best of all Ceylon Teas. Try it and be convinced.

—Superb hair removed by electrolysis. Electric Parlors, 114 Yates street.

—The annual installation service of United Service Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Esquimalt, will take place on July 15th.

—Get your bicycles fixed up by the old reliable firm, Onions & Pimley, the only practical bicycle makers in city; 42 and 44 Broad street.

—The Anglican Synod of Vancouver Island will be in annual session in Christ Church Cathedral on the 28th and 29th insts. Bishop Parker, of Olympia, will preach the sermon.

—THE LION IS KING OF BEASTS. THE MONARCH KING OF WHEELS. T. G. MOODY, JR., OLYMPIA CYCLER.

—The ever popular Tribby theatre will be closed for the summer season, the proprietor, Mr. Johnson, taking a well-earned vacation in the East. The closing performance on Saturday evening attracted a large attendance and the patrons of the house will look forward to a gala re-opening at the commencement of the fall season.

—HONDI is a perfect blend of tea.

—News has been received from Buxton, England, of the death in that city of Mr. James Dole, a pioneer resident of British Columbia in the days of the Cariboo gold excitement, and well known to all old-timers. He was largely interested in the cattle business in the province and was a partner of Mr. Chas. Beck. Mr. Dole returned to Bristol after some years residence in British Columbia and amassed a fortune there. A member of the town council, a liberal patron of the fine arts, Mr. Dole enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellows. He was 68 years of age.

—The Port Angeles celebration committee are making extensive preparations for their celebration on the Fourth of July, and special effort is being made to secure the Victoria contingent of holiday seekers. The Maple Leaf baseball team is likely to go over and meet the Angeles nine, negotiations having been in progress for several weeks. County Auditor Aldwell, official representative of the executive committee, visited Victoria last week and closed an engagement with Finn's band. Steamer Islander has been secured to run excursions between Victoria and Angeles, and the C.P.N. Co. have made a donation of \$9 towards the \$19 necessary to get the band. The Islander will make three round trips between the sister cities during the day.

IT PAYS TO INSURE IN THE

Ontario Mutual Life

BECAUSE of its first-class security; a BECAUSE of its long and successful record; BECAUSE of its superior results to policy-holders; BECAUSE of its liberal and attractive terms; BECAUSE all profits are paid to policy-holders; BECAUSE its investments are lower and profits higher than in other leading companies.

Apply now to
R. L. DRURY,
Provincial Manager, 34 Broad Street.

3rd Philharmonic, Thursday Next.

Jelly Glasses, Fruit Jars, Preserving Kettles, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

HONDI is the latest and best.

For Skagway, Alaska S. S. Co.'s fast steamer Driggs, Capt. Geo. Roberts, from outer wharf Thursday next at 1 p. m. Agency, 32 Fort street.

The L.O.G.T.'s of Cedar Hill held open house on Saturday evening and entertained a large number of friends from the city and district. A very enjoyable time was spent.

On Saturday afternoon a little son of Electrician Roberts, of the B. C. Railway & Light Co., was riding a bicycle in Beacon Hill Park when a dog took a bite at his calf and inflicted a severe wound. Dr. Frank Hall attended to the sufferer, who is now progressing favorably.

On Thursday last a large sum of money was disbursed by the railway company, who are pushing the Port Angeles & Eastern railway work with commendable rapidity. President Cushing is due to arrive from the east on Friday next, having left Boston on Sunday for his future home.

The Oddfellows' excursion to Vancouver on Saturday returned early yesterday morning after an enjoyable time in the Terminal City. A delegation of Vancouver Oddfellows and the representatives of the Grand Lodge received them at the wharf and escorted the Canton in uniform to the lodge room. In the afternoon sports were held at Brockton Point.

Today is the 13th of May according to the Chinese reckoning, and the thousands of Chinatown are celebrating the day, which is marked off in scarlet numerals on their calendars as a festival in honor of their gods. They have hung out their banners on the outer wall and the tomtoms are in continual requisition for devil exercising purposes.

The City of Seattle reached the outer wharf yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock having on board over 800 excursionists, who made the trip under the auspices of the Argus Bicycle Club. Most of the visitors brought their wheels and all of the points of interest about the city had the crowds of holiday seekers. The Seattle returned at 8 o'clock.

Mr. J. R. Roy, resident engineer of the Public Works department, has received information from Mr. J. R. F. Prefontaine, M. P., Mayor of Montreal, that he intended to leave yesterday on the first Imperial Limited for Vancouver. Mayor Prefontaine is on his way to the Yukon, but expects to remain in Victoria for a few days. He will be accompanied by several friends from Montreal.

Some one on the Dallas road is inviting trouble and plenty of it, by carelessness in setting fires alight on the beach. An alarm was turned in again last night from this cause, the fire being just below Menzies street. A fireman was stationed to watch the blaze all night. A heavy penalty is attached to the offence and a number of cases have occurred already this spring an example will have to be made of the offenders.

A party of United States Congressmen, accompanied by their wives, arrived in the city by yesterday's Islander, and are staying at the Driford. They are on a pleasure trip, and will visit the Alaskan glaciers before returning East, sailing hence by the Queen on the 29th.

The party includes S. E. Payne, wife, Auburn, N. Y.; George W. Steele and wife, Marion, Ind.; J. A. T. Hall, wife and daughter, Des Moines, Iowa; John Daisell and son, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and W. Heatwell and wife and Miss Archibald, Northfield, Minn. While they are in Alaska the party will gather all the information they can relative to the boundary question, but their trip has no official significance. The members of the party say they are "out for a good time."

HONDI means perfection—quite true.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

This is what Mr. J. D. Kendall, of Vancouver, the well known mining man, who represents large British interests in this province, says about the criticism of the mining laws of British Columbia made by Major Halder. "I know that he has only just come to the province, and has not had an opportunity of informing himself on any of the matters about which he is said to have expressed himself so positively. I know that people from the Old Country very often allow themselves to criticize before they have had time to understand, and I have a very vivid recollection of the severe rebuke that was administered by the director of the Ontario bureau of mines to an engineer of this class from the other side of the Atlantic, who had scarcely arrived in Ontario when he began to criticize the laws, etc., of the province and compare them unfavorably with what he knew of South Africa. The director in his report for 1898, after showing that the would-be critic could not have read the mining laws he seemed so anxious to criticize, concluded with these words: 'A man who will not qualify himself by information to express an intelligent criticism is not one to be depended on as a counsellor or guide in the business affairs of men.' But I cannot imagine that any one occupying the responsible position of Reuter's correspondent could be guilty of any similar act of rashness, and until I see Mr. Halder's signature appended to the remarks attributed to him, I will excuse me if I decline to express an opinion on them."

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

Lawn mowers and garden tools in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

The charge against Ah Ling, of fast cycling in the Park, was this morning remanded until to-morrow.

There was no sitting of the court of revision and equalization this morning. The sessions will resume to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock.

Two boys were in the prisoner's dock this morning, charged with drunkenness. Both were fined \$2.50 and costs. Henry Gant, for the same offence, was fined \$10 with the option of 30 days' imprisonment.

Dr. Terrell and Miss Hutton, of San Francisco, who came up by the boat on Saturday, and have been staying at the Driford, were united in marriage this morning at Christ Church Cathedral by Rev. Canon Beaulieu.

At the B. Y. P. A. meeting in Calvary Baptist Church this evening an address will be given by Rev. J. E. Coombs, superintendent of B. C. Baptist Missions, on "Ecce Homo, or the Doctrine of Last Things."

Captain Walbran of the Quadra, this afternoon received a telegram from the managers of the Western Canadian Press Association expressing, asking if the steamer could go as far as Seattle to meet them, instead of to the usual point. An answer in the negative has been sent.

The Oddfellows' excursion to Vancouver on Saturday returned early yesterday morning after an enjoyable time in the Terminal City. A delegation of Vancouver Oddfellows and the representatives of the Grand Lodge received them at the wharf and escorted the Canton in uniform to the lodge room. In the afternoon sports were held at Brockton Point.

Today is the 13th of May according to the Chinese reckoning, and the thousands of Chinatown are celebrating the day, which is marked off in scarlet numerals on their calendars as a festival in honor of their gods. They have hung out their banners on the outer wall and the tomtoms are in continual requisition for devil exercising purposes.

The City of Seattle reached the outer wharf yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock having on board over 800 excursionists, who made the trip under the auspices of the Argus Bicycle Club. Most of the visitors brought their wheels and all of the points of interest about the city had the crowds of holiday seekers. The Seattle returned at 8 o'clock.

Mr. J. R. Roy, resident engineer of the Public Works department, has received information from Mr. J. R. F. Prefontaine, M. P., Mayor of Montreal, that he intended to leave yesterday on the first Imperial Limited for Vancouver. Mayor Prefontaine is on his way to the Yukon, but expects to remain in Victoria for a few days. He will be accompanied by several friends from Montreal.

Some one on the Dallas road is inviting trouble and plenty of it, by carelessness in setting fires alight on the beach. An alarm was turned in again last night from this cause, the fire being just below Menzies street. A fireman was stationed to watch the blaze all night. A heavy penalty is attached to the offence and a number of cases have occurred already this spring an example will have to be made of the offenders.

A party of United States Congressmen, accompanied by their wives, arrived in the city by yesterday's Islander, and are staying at the Driford. They are on a pleasure trip, and will visit the Alaskan glaciers before returning East, sailing hence by the Queen on the 29th.

The party includes S. E. Payne, wife, Auburn, N. Y.; George W. Steele and wife, Marion, Ind.; J. A. T. Hall, wife and daughter, Des Moines, Iowa; John Daisell and son, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and W. Heatwell and wife and Miss Archibald, Northfield, Minn. While they are in Alaska the party will gather all the information they can relative to the boundary question, but their trip has no official significance. The members of the party say they are "out for a good time."

HONDI means perfection—quite true.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

This is what Mr. J. D. Kendall, of Vancouver, the well known mining man, who represents large British interests in this province, says about the criticism of the mining laws of British Columbia made by Major Halder. "I know that he has only just come to the province, and has not had an opportunity of informing himself on any of the matters about which he is said to have expressed himself so positively. I know that people from the Old Country very often allow themselves to criticize before they have had time to understand, and I have a very vivid recollection of the severe rebuke that was administered by the director of the Ontario bureau of mines to an engineer of this class from the other side of the Atlantic, who had scarcely arrived in Ontario when he began to criticize the laws, etc., of the province and compare them unfavorably with what he knew of South Africa. The director in his report for 1898, after showing that the would-be critic could not have read the mining laws he seemed so anxious to criticize, concluded with these words: 'A man who will not qualify himself by information to express an intelligent criticism is not one to be depended on as a counsellor or guide in the business affairs of men.' But I cannot imagine that any one occupying the responsible position of Reuter's correspondent could be guilty of any similar act of rashness, and until I see Mr. Halder's signature appended to the remarks attributed to him, I will excuse me if I decline to express an opinion on them."

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

At the Universal Brotherhood Hall, 28 Broad street, the subject dealt with at the usual Sunday evening's public lecture was "Evidence of Re-birth." The speaker said that as the soul, the real man, is immortal, he knows that he is always the same, and will be re-incarnated in a new body. Re-birth, he said, is necessary for the evolution of the soul and that idea solved, as no other theory could, all the problems of life, the inequality of rich and poor, the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances. It explained how it was that some children learned quickly, while others were slow in acquiring knowledge, and accounted for genius, which heredity will not do, as it was the happy and the unhappy of good and evil circumstances.

</

THE ROCK OF AGES.

Curious Statement as to Where the Writer of the Famous Hymn Got His Inspiration.

In a recent letter written to Dean Le Roy by Sir William Williams, a member of parliament for Bristol, he made a very curious statement which has naturally excited a great deal of interest in the ecclesiastical world. Sir William's writing was in relation to the strange circumstances connected with the first inspiration of the famous hymn, "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me."

The story which has just been brought out by Sir William in his own words is as follows: "During the reading of some old documents recently, I came across a statement in regard to Toplady's inspiration for his famous hymn which seems to prove that the original Rock of Ages is in Barrington Combe, which is on the edge of my place, and the careful investigation of the matter I am satisfied that the story is true in every particular. It appears that one day the distinguished author was caught in a heavy thunder storm in Barrington Combe, and there taking shelter, he observed two massive pillars of our native limestone rock, rising to the height of 1,100 feet, forming the summit of the Mendip Range. The road winds through Barrington Combe, between lofty, and in some places, precipitous slopes, where the gray rock shows boldly among the greenery of the trees. At one point a conspicuous crag of mountain limestone seventy or eighty feet in height, a prominent object on the right hand to any one approaching from Bladon road. Right down the centre of this mass of stone is a deep fissure, in the recesses of which grows many a fern, while on the hill-side around are trees whose stunted growth and wind-torn appearance tell of the scanty soil and the exposed situation.

This was the fissure in which Toplady took refuge, and it was this "cleft" and this rock, which has been the central idea of his beautiful hymn.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Two Famous Examples of It Were Bismarck and Garibaldi.

One is always afraid that when a man falls suddenly in love he may fall out of it equally quickly, but among celebrated men of the century who have fallen in love at first sight and married happily are Garibaldi and Bismarck.

In Garibaldi's autobiography the story of his love is told. He relates how, in the need of some one who would love him, and believing women to be "the most perfect beings," he determined to seek a wife for himself. He was then pacing the deck of the *Invicta*, at the Barra, a little sail as far east of the Laguna, of St. Catherine, in Brazil. With the aid of a glass which he carried he saw a young girl, and he ordered the men to put him ashore. On landing he tried to find the house, which he had seen from the ship, but failed, and meeting an acquaintance he accepted an invitation to take coffee at his house.

"On entering the house," says Garibaldi, "the first person on whom my gaze fell was the one who had caused my coming ashore. It was a girl, the mother of my children. We both remained in an ecstatic silence, gazing at each other, like two persons who do not meet for the first time and who seek in each other lineaments something which shall revive remembrance. It was as if I said: 'You must be mine.' I spoke but little Portuguese, and I said these audacious words in Italian. However, I seemed to have some magnetic power in my insolence. I had tied a knot which only death could break."

Bismarck's courtship was equally brief. Bismarck met and lost his heart to Fraulein Von Puttkammer at a wedding, and thereupon wrote to her parents and boldly demanded her. As at this time he was a wild youth, whose pranks were the talk of the country, it is not surprising that the young lady's father should say: "It was as if some one had struck me on the head with a heavy axe." However, Bismarck's love being evidently returned, the lady's parents invited him to visit them; they might know something more about him than reported told them.

At the time of his arrival the parents were ready to greet their guest with proper solemnity, and their daughter stood up, and, hastily alighting, threw his arms around his sweetheart's neck and kissed her before any one had time to protest. The result was a formal betrothal. The "Iron Chancellor" was fond of telling this tale, and he generally added to it the remark: "It was she who made me what I am."

USE FOR OLD GLOVES.

Attractive Things Made Out of Them—Interesting Notes.

What a problem it is to know what to do with our old gloves. Some girls have boxes and packages of them stored away. They get them out only now and again, look at them, think over all the good times they had when wearing them, at dances, dinners, etc.; wonder if the gloves could possibly be cleaned again, then fold them away—still wondering—and say: "They are of no use to anyone, and yet I hate to throw them away; they may come in for something some day," says Harper's Bazar.

One girl has found use for them at last, and this is not one of the "well" girls with dozens and dozens of long gloves to match every evening gown, but a girl who had few pairs and had to be very careful of them, too, to make them last the season out.

When her eyes fell upon a hopeless-looking heap of dirty gloves—white and pale colors—an inspiration came to her. "I shall cut off the hands and make something out of the rest of the kid," she excitedly cried, and the seams of the upper parts, cleaned them thoroughly with naphtha, gasoline and magnesia, according to how they were soiled, and then set to work.

Out of the long parts of a pair of pale pink ones she made a beautiful picture frame, simply by pasting the kid over a cardboard frame (the inside only being put on the back). A card case of pearl gray kid is another of the pretty

Blue Ribbon Cydon Tea

Ask your friends about it.

things she has made. It is entirely covered with the kid, sewed neatly together on the edges, which are finished with small steel beads.

On the outside is a monogram, embroidered in steel beads, done of course before the case was covered. Still another exceedingly pretty thing is a book cover or photograph case.

This she made two or three pairs of pale yellow gowns de suite. The pieces were too narrow to go the entire width, so she cut them into strips of equal size, and when joined she sewed on a narrow gold braid. The whole was bound with the same and the book tied in with a band of corn-colored satin ribbon.

There seems to be no end to the list of attractive things she devised. There are button bags, lined with silk and feather-stitched on the seams; tobacco pouches and opera glass bags, done in the same way; card cases, pincushions with velvet tops, penholders, purses, scissors cases and spoon cases. Some she painted or embroidered; others she has simply finished off with a bit of ribbon. And the hands of the gloves out of which all these pretty things were made were then thrown away? Not at all. She cut off the tops of the fingers and gave them to the housemaid to wear when she cleaned her fireplaces or her brasses and silver, and she kept some of them to wear herself when polishing up her own particular silver trinkets.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Is Canada Unreasonable?

Diplomacy has tried its hand at the Alaskan boundary question without success, and if we are to believe the copious telegrams which have been supplied to the British press by New York and Washington correspondents, it is solely due to Canadian obstinacy that a settlement of this long-standing dispute has not been arrived at. But is Canada really grasping, obstinate, or unreasonable in her demands? A survey of the facts of the case will, we think, demonstrate that Ottawa's attitude is absolutely justifiable. The dispute has its origin in the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, which provides that the dividing line between Alaskan and Canadian territory is to follow the ridge of mountains nearest the coast, but that when this ridge is "more than ten marine leagues from the ocean," the boundary shall be "ten marine leagues from the coast."

The crucial question is: What is the coast? The United States contend that it follows the windings of the bays, creeks, and inlets which abound in that locality, while on the other hand, Canada maintains that the ten marine leagues must be measured from the sea front, jumping across the mouths of the creeks and inlets. The reasonableness of the Canadian view will be more apparent when we compare the Lynn Canal or Inlet to the Lynn Canal and Skegway on the one side to the Skegway on the other. The Lynn Canal is about as broad at its mouth as the Thames is at Shrewsbury, and the contention of the United States that the coast line goes up one side of the canal and down the other is, as we have said, as ridiculous as to claim that our own Greavesend is a coastal town.

If the United States' view is upheld, then the Lynn Canal is wholly in the United States territory, and Dyea and Skegway are undoubtedly in Alaska, and the United States to quote the Montreal Star—will have "a perpetual toll-gate on the shortest line of march between the sea and the Canadian goldfields." If, on the other hand, the Canadian interpretation of the treaty holds good, then Skegway and Dyea should be transferred to the Dominion, and Canada will secure a free passage from the Yukon goldfields to the sea. Although it is well understood that such inlets as the Lynn Canal are, in international law, regarded as merely territorial waters, the Canadian delegates on the Anglo-American commission, recognizing the immense importance of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the dispute, were willing that the United States should retain Skegway and Dyea, if only America would concede them—Pyramidal Harbor, upon the northwesterly arm of the Lynn Canal. This would have given Canada the necessary "open door" to the Yukon, but the United States would not listen to the proposal.

Then Canada offered to refer the whole question to arbitration "on terms similar to those provided in reference to the Venezuelan boundary line." We are quoting from the official statement issued by the Foreign Office last February. According to this statement one of the stipulations was that "existing settlements on the tide waters of the coast should, in any result, continue to belong to the United States." The Washington journals are now making strong appeals to the Imperial Government to ignore "colonial" views and to finally settle the dispute regardless of Canadian representations. The New York Evening Post, on the other hand, brings reason and common sense to bear on the question. "It is," it remarks, "this journal, 'apart from any claim of right, to give the Canadian access by water to their Klondike

territory. We can afford to do so. It would be befitting our dignity as a great nation. It would cost us nothing. It would smooth the way to settlement of the Eastern Fishery question, and all the other outstanding disputes." It is, indeed, to be deplored that the United States, which professes a sincere belief in international arbitration, should decline either to compromise the Alaskan dispute or to refer the whole question to an absolutely independent tribunal.—*Colonial Gold Fields Gazette*, London.

MAKING THE SLEEPLESS SLEEP.

Dr. Pardini, of Turin, claims that he has discovered that the best method of treating obstinate insomnia is to make his patients imitate the drowsy noddings of a tired man while sitting in a chair. Every one who has ever watched a sleepy man in a street car has probably been amused by the neck-drooping nods which herald the approach of sleep. If the observer has given any thought to the subject at all he has probably decided that contortions of this kind are the sleeper's unconscious efforts to preserve his balance. Dr. Pardini says that balance has nothing to do with it. He declares that the nodding is pathological; that it is nature's method of inducing sleep.

In addition to this, Dr. Pardini says that a careful simulation of the deep respiration which is always present in normal sleep is of great therapeutic value in curing insomnia.

When one of Dr. Pardini's patients finds himself unable to sleep he is instructed to sit up in bed. Extending his neck and elevating his chin, he then slowly brings his head forward till the position of balance is approached. As that point is reached the patient is to relax the muscles of the neck so as to allow the head to fall forward from its own weight. When the lowest point is reached the body is to be slightly inclined toward the right, so as to impart a "rolling motion to the uncontrolled head."

"This, if properly carried out, brings the head of the patient almost upon his right shoulder. The body is then to be inclined to the left and the head allowed to roll in that direction, still uncontrolled by the muscles. As soon as the head has reached the left shoulder muscular control is to be resumed, and the head raised slowly until it is in the same position as at the beginning of the exercise. Then the whole method is to be repeated as long as needed."—*New York Journal*.

"Two heads are better than one." If the one you have is dull and heavy you need Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give you prompt relief.

There are more persons over 60 years of age in France than in any other country in Europe. Ireland comes next.

Harsh purgative remedies are not giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

500-PACIFIC LINE

Travel with comfort by the

"IMPERIAL LIMITED"

The fastest train crossing the continent.

It is a thorough train, making few stops.

Its equipment is of surpassing elegance.

It will pay you to travel by it.

For full particulars as to rates, time and copies of C.P.R. publications apply to

H. W. GREER, Agent,
Cor. Government and Fort St.

WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Alaska Excursion Trips.

SS. "CITY OF SEATTLE"

Sails from Outer Wharf
TUESDAY JUNE 20TH
WEDNESDAY JUNE 21ST
THURSDAY JUNE 22ND
FRIDAY JUNE 23RD
SATURDAY JUNE 24TH

Calling at Vancouver, Mary Island, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Dyea, Haines, Mission, Glacier Bay, Sitka and various other points, at all of which she will remain long enough for passengers to see everything of interest.

For information, rates, etc., apply to HODGKINS & CO., General Agents, Telephone 580. 64 Government St.

Victoria and Texada Island.

STR. CLAYOQUOT

Will leave
Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday, 6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada, Friday, 7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday, 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Calling at all way ports.
Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board or at Porter's Wharf.

TRANSPORTATION.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

TO AND FROM

All Points in Europe

Via Montreal, Quebec, Boston or New York, and all steamship lines. For all information as to sailings, rates, etc., apply

B. W. GREER, Agent,
Cor. Government and Fort St.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

STR. BOSCOWITZ

Will leave Spratt's wharf on

FRIDAY, THE 23RD JUNE

AT 10 P.M.

For Naas River and Way Ports

VIA VANCOUVER.

For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 440 West Street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notice.
H. LOGAN, General Agent.

Canadian Development Co., Ltd.

H. MAITLAND-KERREY,
Managing Director.

BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE

Carrying Canadian and United States Mails and Express.

THROUGH TICKETS

AND BILLS OF LADING

From British Columbia and Puget Sound Ports to

Atlin, Dawson

and Yukon

Goods routed through in bond.

Express matter and postal express messages carried at reasonable rates.

Fast through steamer service between Bennett City and Dawson City.

For rates and reservations apply at the General Office,

32 Fort Street, Victoria, or to

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Gen. Agent,
2230 Cambie street, Vancouver.

FRED. P. MEYERS, Gen. Agent,
105 Yewler way, Seattle.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships Queen, City of Puebla, Walla Walla and Linolia, carrying U.S. mails, leave VICTORIA, 8 p.m., June 2, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28 August 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; August 4 and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M.

Cottage City, June 14.

Queen, June 20, July 14, 29.

City of Topeka, June 24, July 9, 24.

Oriskany, June 10.

Alki, June 4, July 4, 19, August 2.

And every fifth day thereafter.

The Cottage City will call at Victoria, B.C., June 14, 20, 26, July 14, 20, 26, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change dates without previous notice, sailings, dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. BRETHER, & CO., Agents, Victoria, B.C.

J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Seattle, Wash.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

O.R. & N.

Oregon Short Line

Seattle to all points East and Southeast, via Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. Pullman palace sleepers, upholstered tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars; steam heat, Pintsch light.

For tickets to or from any points in the United States, Canada or Europe, call on or address

RICHARD HALL, Agent,
100 Government street.
R. B. ELLIS, Gen. Agent,
100 Government street.
W. B. JUBERT, G.P.A., Portland.

Agency Atlantic S.S. Lines

ORDERS ISSUED FOR PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR THE CONTINENT.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,
100 Government Street.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED)

WILKIE STREET, VICTORIA.
Time Table No. 41—Taking Effect June 1, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock a.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 1:15 p.m. o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Lander and Lulu Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 1:15 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHWEST ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st, 10th and 20th each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave weekly for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway. BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Qualicum, on 1st, 14th and 27th of each month, extending latter trips to Qualicum and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

G. A. CARLTON,
General Freight Agent,
C. S. HAXTER,
Passenger Agent.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails. As follows at 8 p.m.

"TEES" June 7, 21

"DANUBE" June 14, 28

And from Vancouver on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 94 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

C.P.N. COY. LTD.

STEAMER

"QUEEN CITY"

(Foot, Master.)

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

NAAS AND WAY PORTS

On Thursday, June 22nd, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on June 23rd.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, 94 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

V. V. T. Co.

STEAMER

"ALPHA"

Will leave Spratt's Wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangell

JUNE 10th,

and from Vancouver at 12 noon, on the following day.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 30 Fort street, Victoria, B.C.

The company reserve the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

J. D. WARREN, Manager.

HUMBOLDT STEAMSHIP CO.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO DYE AND SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

SS. HUMBOLDT

SAILS FOR

Dyea and Skagway.

Direct every ten days. No stops. No delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing

Sunday, 25th June.

Subsequent sailings July 5, 15, 25.

For rates and information apply to DODWELL & CO., Ltd., Agents, 64 Government street. Telephone 550.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAMERS

"Dirigo" and "Rosalie"

EVERY THURSDAY

Calling at Mary Island, Metlakatla, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

For full particulars apply to Canadian Development Company's Agents, 32 Fort street. Telephone 510.

FOR
Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

SS. AUSTRALIA to sail Friday, June 30, at 2 p.m. for Honolulu only.

SS. MAIPOSA to sail Wednesday, July 12, at 10 p.m.

SS. DOLGARDIE, AUS. and CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

J. D. SIBBOLDS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Freight office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Roseland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Roseland.

DAILY TRAINS

Leave. 8:30 a.m. Spokane. Arrive. 3:10 p.m. Roseland. 8:45 a.m. Roseland. 3:10 p.m. Nelson. 9:20 a.m. Nelson. 3:25 p.m. Close connection at Nelson with steamer for Kootenai and all Kootenai Lake points. Passengers for Kootenai Lake and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

C. G. DIXON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE White Pass and Yukon ROUTE

The Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company. British Columbia-Yukon Railway Company.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass in a Comfortable Railway Train. We issue through bills of lading from British Columbia or Puget Sound Ports to SUMMIT OF WHITE PASS, LOG CABIN, LAKE BENNETT, ATLIN and DAWSON. All customs papers attended to at Skaguay by Company's Customs Agent.

FREIGHT RATES:

FROM TO

Puget Sound and B.C. Ports. DAWSON. First-class. \$1.00 Second-class. .85 Third-class. .70

Puget Sound and B.C. Ports. ATLIN. First-class. \$1.00 Second-class. .85 Third-class. .70

WE GUARANTEE DELIVERY DURING SEASON OF NAVIGATION, 1899.

Provincial News.

SILVERTON.

The watchman at the Comstock Mines, reports several bears as hanging around that place.

Frank Ryan, who has been dangerously ill in the Sandon Hospital, is now convalescent and expects to be back in Silvertown in a few days.

LILLOOET.

Billy Johnson, teamster for Veith & Borland, had his hand badly smashed and right leg seriously injured in a runaway on Clinton hill last week.

The Larne arrastra is kept going over from a recent run of about 4 days over \$5 was taken out. The arrastra will be kept going until the end of the month, when the gang will come to town.

QUESTVILLE.

There has been an unusual amount of rain at Questville this season and lawns and gardens, although the season is late, look well.

Times are very quiet and there is much complaint among business men about the lack of business.

Working men are all at work, not an idle man in the vicinity, and when the high water subsides there will be more help required than is obtainable.

ASHCOFT.

Wm. Higginbottom and Walter Fearn are erecting a new house for Hon. C. A. Semlin at Ashcroft, Cache Creek.

Dr. Agnes Winsell was up before F. Webb, J.P., in the police court last Saturday night for practicing medicine without a provincial license. Dr. C. F. Fagan, for the medical board, through Stuart Henderson, barrister, was the prosecutor. Denis Murphy defending the accused. After a three hours session Mrs. Winsell pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.

A man named McWilliams, from Toronto, was killed near the Forks of Questville last Friday by a heavy log crushing him.

Nelson.

The masonry work on the big stone addition to Reister's brewery is now completed.

John A. Turner, government agent, has been instructed to call for tenders for the erection of the land registry office on the corner of Vernon and Stanley streets. The building when completed will cost something over \$12,000.

Now that the snow is going the recorder's office is being kept busy with new locations and assessments. For several days past assessments have been recorded at the rate of twenty-five a day.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Irvine was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday evening, the contracting parties being J. Herbert Johnson, clerk in Messrs. F. Irvine & Co., and Miss Bessie C. Blackadar, of St. John, N.B. Rev. C. W. Rose, of the Nelson Baptist church, performed the ceremony.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Mr. J. G. Scott returned on Thursday night via the Seattle & International line from a business trip to the Sound cities. Mr. Scott accompanied Mr. Theodore Lodge in his examination of various sites, which had been offered him in different places. In the course of this examination, visits were paid to Seattle, Fairhaven, Portland, Everett, Tacoma, Anacortes and other towns.

The funeral of the late Robert Walker took place on Friday afternoon at the Oddfellows' cemetery at Sapperton. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Scott, of Vancouver, and Rev. J. P. Bowell, of this city.

The board of directors of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, met on Friday evening in the secretary's office. A lot of business in connection with the 1899 fair was transacted.

On Saturday the office of the assessor and collector was removed from the temporary office in the new court house, and will be open for business to-day. The government agent's office will be removed to the court house building in the course of the week, and other provincial government offices as quickly as the rooms can be prepared.

VANCOUVER.

Chief Stewart expects to be strong enough to resume duty this week. All together he will have been laid up over 10 weeks.

Another handsome brick and stone block is about to be erected on Hastings street. Mr. A. Gilmour, of Victoria, is having a block 75 by 70 ft put up on his lot east of Carrall street adjoining Ford's grocery store.

Two exciting runaway took place on Hastings street on Saturday. The first occurred shortly before 7 p.m. when a Campbell's shoe store, smashed the rear wheel of a bicycle to pieces. It then turned down Cambie street and, after damaging Mr. T. Marshall's rig, tried to go through his shop. It was then secured. The second runaway was somewhat more exciting. A team owned by Gross & McNeill started from in front of Weeks & Robinson's, and headed down Seymour street at a full gallop. On reaching Cordova they kept straight ahead, jumped the high sidewalk and, crashing through the fence, took a foot crash down the grass in front of the C.P. R. train despatcher's office. The team however kept on travelling, but came to grief at the raised sidewalk leading to the Canadian Pacific railway office.

Bunco men are again getting down to systematic work on the coast. About a week ago a "greenhorn" was speeded to the tune of \$10 in this city by a pair of sharpers with a bogus cheque. On Saturday, however, two of the same ilk again got in their work successfully in Vancouver, and that to the tune of \$50.

T. H. Wyndome, a capitalist registered at the Hotel Vancouver. Mr. Wyndome is interested in a new oil and guano plant which is being built on the Fraser river about three miles from Silveston, and has just returned from a trip to the Columbia river where he has a similar plant in operation. The oil works when completed will give employment to about 100 men the year round and during the salmon season about

twice that number will be required to keep the plant in operation.

Mr. Justice Martin has delivered judgment in the case of William Dodd vs. Lawson et al., in which the plaintiff claimed damages for injuries sustained while operating a band saw in the B. C. box factory. Some time since a jury awarded the plaintiff \$500 damages, which verdict has been confirmed after an argument on a motion for judgment.

ROSELAND.

The Archdeacon of Columbia met the Anglican congregation in Brown's hall on Wednesday evening, when there was a large attendance, over a hundred being present, to receive the archdeacon and his news of the arrival on Thursday week of the Rev. William Clarke, who is in charge of Trail, having been ordained a month ago by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land for this parish.

The sitting of the Supreme Court, which was to have taken place in Roseland at the close of the present assize at Nelson has been cancelled.

The local Militia Army corps has in contemplation the erection of a larger and more commodious barracks than the one at present in use. Brigadier Howell is looking for a site.

At the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday night the rate of the tax for the purpose of meeting the running expenses of the city, and six mills to provide a sinking fund and the payment of interest on outstanding debentures. On the 10 mills a rebate of six per cent. will be allowed to all who pay their taxes on or before the 1st day of August next. To those who pay before that date the levy will be 14-1/2 mills, and those who pay after, 16-1/2 mills. The levy will be made on the full valuation of the real estate and upon 50 per cent. valuation on improvements. As all the taxable property in the city amounts to nearly \$2,000,000 there will be about \$30,000 if the taxes are all paid, to meet the running expenses of the city, and \$12,000 to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for the city's indebtedness.

The street work for the past week amounted to \$75.50, which was ordered paid.

AN IMPROVED CALL BOX.

A Western Union Operator Invents a Valuable Appliance.

Mr. West, the local manager of the Western Union Company's office, is putting the finishing touches on an electrical appliance which will revolutionize the messenger-call system which has been in vogue in this city and other large cities for the past few years, says the Port Townsend Call.

The incentive which prompted Mr. West to experiment in the premises occurred several months ago when the messenger service in a prominent eastern city was responsible for an error that later on cost the company ten thousand dollars through a damage suit. A call sent by a messenger to the station to catch a late train was answered by a messenger or boy. The patron lost the train and missed a transaction that involved thousands.

When Mr. West heard of this he at once set his inventive genius to work with the result that today he has made a set of keys each representing a different service procurable, and does not require the attention of a skilled operator.

Mr. West is now negotiating for a patent, and upon receiving same will place his invention on the market, with every prospect of making a fortune out of it.

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief. Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

A petition has been presented against the bestowal by Oxford University on June 21st of an honorary degree upon Cecil Rhodes.

The largest insect known to entomologists is a Central American moth, called the Erabus strick, which expands its wings from 11 to 18 inches.

Label Them "Dangerous."

All the Imitations of, and Substitutes For Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

More than ever this summer, dishonest and disreputable pharmaceutical concerns are flooding the market with cheap and worthless preparations designed to be imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Some of these are even labelled "Extract of Wild Strawberry," "Wild Strawberry Compound," etc., in the hope that the public may be deceived by the name, and led to purchase them, thinking they are getting the genuine Dr. Fowler's.

Are you ready to risk your health—perhaps your life, to take a name, no reputation, likely dangerous, so called, Strawberry Extract?

For more than 40 years now Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been recognized by both the people and the medical profession as the standard remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Malaria, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all fluxes of the bowels of children and adults.

You can always rely on it in the time of need to do just what is claimed for it.

But the imitations—what is their record, where the guarantee that they will cure? Think well before you take any one of these. Ask your druggist for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and we are confident you will not be refused that reasonable request.

Mining News.

Boundary Country.

The big pumping plant has been installed at the Winnipeg mine, and is now at work taking the water out.

Recently, from a streak of quartz on the Contention group, situated near Pigeon Lake, an assay of \$236 in gold was secured.

The Paymaster, near the new town of Beaverton, on the west fork of Kettle river, has been bonded by Messrs. Shields, Beath & Woods to an Eastern syndicate for \$15,000 and development work will be at once inaugurated. Surface assays give \$14.20 in gold and silver.

The Sunset group in Deadwood camp owned by W. L. Hogg of Montreal, has been acquired by the Montreal Boundary Creek Mining Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000. Some 1,300 feet of work has been done, and the 60 foot solid ledge of ore gives average assays of \$20.

The Katy L. in Providence camp, is an extension of the well known Combination. The ledge on the former has been stripped and a five foot body of ore is in sight.

The Skylark, in Skylark camp, is one of the oldest locations in the Boundary country. It was worked when ore had to be packed to Marcus, and \$25,000 of ore was shipped in this way.

D. J. McDonald spent several days at the Jewel mine this week. He is making a careful examination of the property with a view to ascertaining the best kind of plant to purchase.

The official announcement is made that the Minnehaha Gold Mining Company has just added to its list of properties three additional Camp McKinlay claims. This gives the Minnehaha seven claims. The new properties just secured are the Iron Duke, Sylvan and Brushwood Veins. The recently acquired property is valuable, both for the timber which it carries and for the promising veins which have been discovered upon it.

All three of the new claims are full sized locations. Development work continues on the Minnehaha.

A beautiful free gold sample was brought down by T. F. Carden, the Cascade assayer, last week from the Grizzly Bear claim, located about two miles from the John Bull Mines, Ltd., close to the Gladstone.

Mike Shick has gone to the Lardian, and Mr. Alexander, from Roseland, is now in charge of the work on the Mother Lode. This far one vein of free milling ore has been stripped for some 200 feet, and another of high grade ore, from five to six feet wide, has been uncovered. Still another vein, said to assay 15 per cent. incooper, has been stripped for nearly 1,000 feet. It is the Grizzly Bear claim, now to run a 3,000 ft. tunnel for the purpose of crosscutting these ledges.

J. P. Graber has received assay returns of \$72.84 in gold and silver from samples of rock from the Glen Craig claim, located about two miles from the Lardian, just above Milton. No work has been done yet, but the railway graders cut the ledge for him. On the Dyke Head, close to the town, the satisfactory assay of \$40 in copper and gold has recently been made. The claim has a tunnel for considerable depth, having been worked for most of the winter.

Lardian-Trout Lake.

As soon as the snow has cleared off sufficiently to allow the packing of supplies up, work will be commenced on the Silver Queen.

The work being done on the Beta has not yet succeeded in reaching the lead, although every shot is now expected to break into the ore body.

Messrs. Hickman, Cushman & Lathurs have finished work on the Lucky Four, and are commencing work on the Canadian, a property situated adjoining the Black Eagle near Eight Mile.

E. L. Kinman and Harry Jones are making preparations to do considerable work on the Holy Moses group this season.

On the Maggie May, a claim situated on Tenderfoot creek, and owned by Mr. J. C. Lynch, recent development has shown up a nice body of solid galena ore about three inches thick. The work at present consists of an open cut of about 30 feet, and the ore body is enlarging as the work progresses. The ore runs about \$92 in silver and lead. A parallel vein of copper, about two inches in thickness is also exposed. Mr. Lynch is about to commence work on the Maggie May No. 2 claim adjoining the first.

The quartz several feet in thickness has been exposed, the product of which runs over \$250 in silver. He will drive a 20 ft. tunnel on the vein.

Work at Erie.

J. L. Parker, M.E., has returned to Roseland from a visit to Ymir and Erie and reports that there is considerable activity at both these places. In the vicinity of Erie he reports that there are about 100 men at work. Mr. Parker visited a claim in which he is interested, which has the extension on the Arlington ledge and which he reports to be looking well. He also visited other properties and mines in that vicinity.

At the Second Relief there are 20 men at work. The mine is developed by three tunnels and the longest is in for 900 feet, and in this distance has gained a depth of 400 feet. There has been 135 tons of \$78 ore and 312 tons of \$46 ore shipped from the Second Relief. The ore is a quartz carrying sulphides of iron. The mine is located nine miles from Erie.

At the Arlington, which is located nine miles from Erie, there is an inclined shaft 425 feet in depth. There is a vein of ore four feet in width, which it is claimed runs \$300 in gold to the ton. There are 20 men at work on this property. Several test shipments have been made to the smelter and the results attained are satisfactory.

The Canadian King, owned principally by the Boyds of Spokane, is a promising property. A hoisting plant is being installed and preparations are under way for sinking upon the ledge.

The Armstrong group, which belongs to Mr. Davis, a London broker, has been operated all winter with six men. Mr. Parker was told that there is a vein in this property of from 20 to 24 inches in width, that assays \$100 to the ton. The ore is a quartz carrying galena and copper. The Armstrong property is two

miles south of Erie. The Black Knight is one of the Armstrong group, and phenomenal assays have been obtained from its ore. Mr. Parker says he was informed by a reliable gentleman that there is a vein of 30 inches on this property, the ore of which gives assays of \$150 to \$200 per ton.

Around Ymir.

Development operations are to be commenced upon a large section on the Big Horn group. Three eight-hour shifts are to be started, and the standard union wage of \$3.50 will be paid. The work will be in charge of Tom Woods.

E. S. Larsen is very busy doing development work upon his claim the Porcupine, upon Porcupine creek. The property is to be surveyed and a crown grant applied for.

In the Rio Grande work is steadily going on.

A good ledge of satisfactory looking rock has been struck in the Nevada mineral claim and assays are going to be made.

It is expected that the Dundee mill will start up again.

Assessment and development work has been commenced on various mineral claims, situated up Wild Horse, Porcupine and Bear creeks.

Bend-or-Machinery at the Mill.

The last load of the machinery of the 10-stamp mill for the Bend-or mines on Cadwallader arrived at its destination on Monday afternoon the 12th. The machinery is being placed in position and it is expected before the end of July to have everything in shape for running. Work is going on at the mine and good grade is being taken out. The lower tunnel is in about 145 feet and the ledge is not struck yet, but is expected at any time.

Slocan Lake Ore Shipments.

The shipment of ore from Slocan Lake points, up to and including last week, from January 1, 1899:

From Slocan Landing	Tons
Bosun	500
From New Denver	20
From Tui-Mile	20
Enterprise	400
From Silvertown	20
Comstock	100
Concentrates	100
Fidelity	3
Noonday	20
Vancouver	320
Wakefield	580
Total	2,083

Roseland Shipments.

The ore shipments for the past seven days total 3,396 tons, made up as follows:

By the Red Mountain Road, to Northport, 62 cars, or 1,084 tons.	By the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Trail smelter, 76 cars, or 1,412 tons.	Week To Date	Year Total
Le Roi	1984	38,003	
War Eagle	983	18,554	
Iron Mask	130	1,200	
Evening Star		36	
Deer Park		18	
Centre Star	380	945	
Total	3,396	58,796	

FALSE HAIR.

The Popularity of the Wig Explained.

Wig-makers are having a good time just now, and, according to the statements of some of them, they are making as many wigs for society women as for actresses. Several reasons are given for the fact, one being that cutting long, dyed and bleached hair worked such havoc among the tresses of smart women during the last few years that few of them can appear to advantage without the addition of a large amount of artificial hair. A great point in favor of wigs is that by their use the society woman is saved a great deal of time. Her maid can have the wig curled and dressed, ready to be slipped off the block on her mistress's head at any time her coiffure seems to need attention.

Four or five wigs are not too many to own, if one would always appear at the same time. The wig must be made to order, and then it is absolutely impossible to detect them.

Experts say that the wearing of a wig is not injurious to the health or growth of the hair. In fact, it is rather beneficial than otherwise, for its use allows of hair being treated to a course of tonics and scalp foods which could hardly be used while the hair was being curled, coiled and dressed in the ordinary manner. Under a wig it is simply brushed off the face and worn in a flat coil at the back of the head. It is the shape of the head is not marred.

It would be interesting to know by whom wigs were first worn. Certainly the custom dates from remote antiquity, and some people fancy that wigs are regarded as the fashion of the future. Queen Elizabeth who set the fashion in women's wigs, and in her dressing room she had as many as eighty. Her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, who was famed for her beautiful coiffures, also had a large collection of wigs. Mary wore her wigs to the last, and was executed in one of a beautiful auburn color. The ill-fated Scottish Queen was not particular in having wigs of the same color—in fact, variety seems to have charmed her, for she sometimes changed the color of her borrowed tresses during a single day. The various colors of her wigs makes it difficult to identify some of her portraits.

Paris is the centre of the fine manufacture of human hair, and it is estimated that there are about seven thousand people engaged in the industry. There are three great sources of supply in this busy trade. India and China export the largest amount of hair, but the finest quality and largest variety of colors and shades of colors come from France. The hair received from India and China is either black or gray, and has to undergo a lengthy preparation. It is first sorted and combed, and then immersed in a solution of soft soap and carbonate of soda to cleanse it. When it is taken from the bath it is the color of end, and formed into locks and tied near the roots.

To make the hair soft and pliable it is now placed in earthen pans filled with chlorinated water and a solution of hydrochloric acid. This renders the hair thin and bleaches it. Next it is placed in a solution of soft soap and chlorate of potash to render it less brittle, and then it is dyed.

A light color is obtained with oxygen-

Operations Failed TO CURE MR. THORNTON OF ITCHING PILES

After Fifteen Years of Great Suffering He Was Entirely Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

MR. W. D. THORNTON, BLACKSMITH, CALGARY, N. W. T., says: "For 15 years I suffered untold agony from blind, itching piles and can honestly say that I have spent about \$1,000 trying different so-called cures and have been under treatment with well-known physicians in Orillia, Peterboro and Lakeland. I had 15 tumors removed but could obtain no positive cure. I have suffered more than I can tell, but can now say that I am positively cured by using one box and a half of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I consider this ointment worth its weight in gold."

If you are skeptical regarding the merits of this wonderful remedy you are at liberty to write to Mr. Thornton or to Mr. C. A. Wallace, druggist at Calgary, who knows the circumstances of this remarkable case.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is known the world over as the one absolute cure for piles, whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding. For sale at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ated water, or a saturated solution of chlorate of potash. A black is obtained by boiling the locks for a few hours in a bath prepared with a decoction of nutgalls or Campeachy wood in which sulphate of iron is dissolved, and to which a little sumach is added. This gives it lustre and removes the curious bluish tinge peculiar to the hair of the dead. Then the hair is immersed several times in a bath of oxygenated water to which a little ammonia has been added, and it is then ready for the workers to dress and weave into wigs.

At the present moment the two favorite colors seem to be Titian red and the new silvery white known as "silver blond." Numbers of perfectly white wigs are sold which are chiefly worn by women whose own hair is beginning to be streaked with silver. The silvery-white wig gives a surprisingly youthful look to the face, and is most becoming, especially to those who have fresh complexion and dark eyebrows and eyelashes.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor wretch, gave it to me. I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremore Ark. Sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

An eminent physician says that no person should be permitted to drink tea or coffee until he or she has attained the age of 18 years. In the young those beverages unduly excite the nervous system, and have an injurious effect upon the digestive organs.

Hawaii has 4896 Mormons, of whom 4968 are natives of the Islands.

When you get to the roof use our famous

Eastlake Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic lock.

Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Write us for full information.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO.

A. B. PRASER, SR.

SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

You Are Sure

of getting the best kitchen utensils if the label

CRESCENT

STEEL AGATE WARE

is on every piece you buy!

We guarantee them to be absolutely pure, and very durable.

They won't burn or chip and fruit acids have no effect on them.

Your dealer has them or will get them for you.

MADE BY

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co.

MONTREAL.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Wednesday, 21st instant, for certain alterations and works to the interior of the Law Courts, Victoria.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit for the sum of two thousand dollars, made payable to the Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, as security for the due fulfillment of the contract. This cheque will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when the contract has been signed.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen at the Lands and Works Department.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signature of the tenderers.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,
B. C., 7th June, 1899.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders, properly indorsed, whole or separate, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to Friday, the 7th day of July, for the erection and completion of School Buildings at the following places, viz.: Greenwood, Ashcroft, Slocan, Revelstoke and Peralta.

Specifications, drawings and conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the government offices at Victoria, Vancouver, Ashcroft, Revelstoke, Vernon, Greenwood, Slocan, Slocan, Fort St. John, Peralta, B. C., and after the 23rd June.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signature of the tenderers. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 7th June, 1899.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Incorporated 1890.

The ninth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will be held in the City Hall on Friday, the 30th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Business—Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1899, and the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: D. H. Hastings, Ken, Joshua Davies, W. J. Dwyer and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The City Council nominates five (5), the local government nominates five (5), and the Provincial Society nominates five (5), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All donors of money and annual subscribers of \$5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

F. E. WOOD, Secretary.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the Matter of the Application of The Koksilah Quarry Company, Limited Liability for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the East half of Section Six (6) and Seven (7), Range Seven (VII), Quamichan District, in the west half of Section Six (6), Range Eight (VIII), Quamichan District, except part (4.00) acres, thereof, which was by deed dated 18th December, 1883, conveyed to The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to The Koksilah Quarry Company, Limited Liability, on the last day of September next, unless a valid objection thereto be made to me by some person claiming to have an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General,
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 18th May, 1899.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the Matter of the Goods of William Campbell Gay, deceased, intestate, and in the Matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by the Honorable Mr. Justice Walker, dated the 14th day of June, 1899, the undersigned was appointed administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the above deceased estate of the said deceased are requested to send the particulars thereof on or before the 15th day of July, 1899, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

W. M. MONTGOMERY,
Official Administrator.

Treasure by the Tees

The Second of the Fleet of Klondike Gold Laden Steamers.

News of the Upper and Lower Yukon River Boats.

W. J. Partridge of This City Has a Mountain of Gold.

Estimates of the Season's Clean-Up—More Treasure Waiting Shipment.

Following close on heels of steamer City of Seattle, which brought down the first batch of miners with their heavy wallets of dust and nuggets, washed from Klondike creeks, and drafts which represented more treasure, comes the steamer Tees, which reached Nanaimo this morning and will be in port this afternoon—the second of the treasure steamers of '99. She brings between \$50,000 and \$75,000 in treasure.

Purser Munro had \$25,000 in gold in his safe and the miners had about twice as much in drafts.

Besides bringing treasure the Tees brings news of wonderfully rich strike on the hills at the back of the Dahl river, in Koryuk district. If the reports brought to Dawson by passengers up the river from Circle City and Forty-Mile be true, chunks of virgin gold, some two and some more inches square have been found and a mad rush is on to the scene of the finds—the maddest, it is said, in the history of the Yukon.

News is also given of a foul murder—at Dawson—of the reported wreck of the river steamer Columbian—of accident and misadventure of sternwheel steamers—of a great quarry find—a reef located by W. J. Partridge in Atlin.

News is given of the outfit of rich Klondike creeks—of busy Dawson—of drowning and fatalities on the river—and of many things.

Of the passengers—48 in number—two-thirds are Klondikers. Those who have the biggest sacks are:

Benjamin Butler, who has spent two years on Bonanza creeks, and is said to have \$8,000 to \$10,000.

F. W. Killen, who comes to Victoria to purchase supplies, and has \$6,000 in care of the purser.

M. J. Freeman, about \$6,000.

W. C. Peacock, \$5,000 in gold for travelling expenses. He has half interest in 17 below on Eldorado, where 37 men are at work. It is said they will clear up on this claim \$1,200,000 or more.

E. Dudley, \$4,000 to \$5,000.

S. Schub, of Crossland, Wm. T. Enof, Irving, A. Roy and Arthur and Edward Lee, were other Dawsonians, the majority of whom are well provided with gold.

Other passengers known to Victorians are "Sailor Bill" Partridge, — A. G. McCandless and — Hannam, who are returning from Bennett.

The first steamer to reach White Horse from Dawson was the Nora, but the launch of the Mounted Police was the first craft. She wriggled through ice on May 6th. The Nora got on in the 10th. The Flora came on June 5th, the Columbian on the 8th, the Canadian on the 9th and the Willie Irving on the 10th.

The five steamers brought 500 or more passengers. The Seattle took 150 to 200; the Tees, 30; the Dirigo, which was passed laid to, 50; and 300 are at Skagway waiting a steamer.

The first batch to reach Skagway had 2,100 pounds of gold, over a ton, worth half a million dollars, and those come in since up to the sailing of the Tees—had more than twice, making the total a million and a half, and the stream of gold is just beginning.

This is a conservative estimate. Some say considerably more. E. F. Allen says the Flora brought half a million, the Canadian twice that much, and the Columbian about a million, and other steamers on the way have millions more.

This, he says, is only the beginning of the spring wash-up. It had only been possible to work sluice boxes for two weeks when he left, and on some of the creeks it is not possible to sluice until the middle of August. There are also innumerable rockers being used on the benches this spring. And the water has been low this season. So the amount brought out by these first boats is large considering the circumstances and gives credit to the statements made by the miners now here that the output will be more than double that of last season.

Then there are the bench claims to be considered, few of which were worked last season.

Frank Slaven went down on the Seattle. He had 374 pounds of gold. He and Boyle have got 37 claims. They banded some prospectors for a London syndicate for \$107,000.

Oscar Olin and J. Raymond are at Skagway with 200 pounds of dust from Gold Hill.

Dominion creek, according to the miners, is surprisingly rich. The water is

getting very low, though, and on 5 below, where 100 men are engaged, 50 have been let out.

A number of drownings are reported. On June 2nd, Wm. Smith, of Ottawa, was drowned in the Klondike river by the overturning of a boat.

Two of a crew of three who left on a scow near Stewart river were drowned by the scow being swamped when the ice broke up.

O. P. Bergquist, of Seattle, was drowned near Little Salmon. He was on a scow which went ashore on a bar. He got off and was engulfed in a quicksand.

A number of accidents have occurred among the fleet of river steamers. The Columbian has been wrecked according to the Skagway Alaskan. It says the river steamer Nora brought a report to Bennett, whence her purser came to Skagway; that the Columbian was wrecked on June 5th. She ran on a rock about six miles below Five Fingers and is said to be a total loss. The passengers were taken off by passing steamers.

The ice was still troublesome on June 13th and the Nora on her way down to White Horse went through two miles of nine-inch ice on Marsh lake.

Three steamers were stranded at Caribou Crossing. The Australian, Clifford Sifton and Gleaner. The Gleaner afterwards got off, but had hardly done so when, while bound to Atlin, she blew her cylinder head off and had to tie up. Mr. Harvey was sent down for a new cylinder head. The Gleaner has made two trips to Atlin.

According to news brought by the Canadian, which is the last of the steamers to reach White Horse, the water in the river is very low. The Canadian left Dawson on June 4th, when there were thirteen steamers there awaiting freight and passengers.

She passed the Philip P. Lowe, which left before her, with 150 passengers. Then next day she passed the Bonanza King, which was hung up on a bar with about 100 passengers. That vessel's wheel was wrecked. At Hootalinqua the Tyrrell was hung up with a hole in her.

This Gold Star was fast in the Fifty-Mile river. The Canadian had an exciting experience while going through Five Finger rapids. She struck shore and tore off some of her woodwork. A steam pipe burst and filled the saloon with a hot steam mist, which caused a panic and a number of the passengers were injured. The break was soon repaired and the wearers of preserves got "horse laugh."

The first men into Dawson by small boat was W. D. Johns, of the Chicago Record, and his party. He just beat Commandant Evans.

The Victoria reached Dawson from Forty Mile, where she wintered, on May 22, after a fast run. She left on the 23rd, delayed by ice, and reached Circle on the 14th, having passed a lot of vessels.

Seattle No. 2 was 15 feet above water near Circle, where she was jammed by ice.

The Tacoma was 30 feet above water, 25 miles above Circle.

Steamer Sovereign arrived at Dawson on June 2nd from Circle City. She was carried eight miles down the river when the ice broke. Her release was effected by the captain and crew cutting the ice away from the boat and by a large field of ice crowding the boat into a slough.

Fire partially destroyed the store of the Klondike-Yukon-Stewart Co. at Dawson on June 2nd.

The burnt district left by the big fire is being built up. Three mills are supplying lumber at \$30.

News comes from Atlin that Fritz Miller, on Discovery claim, took out 30 ounces on his first clean-up on May 27th. Sam McCauley is averaging 8 to 10 ounces per day with a rocker, and Capt. Sperry is taking out 25 to 30 ounces a man per day.

A nugget 19 oz. 16wt., and worth \$20, was taken out of Campbell's claim on Pine, above Discovery.

A Golden Reef.

"Sailor Bill" Partridge, who is on the Tees, struck a mountain of quartz in the Atlin district. A huge reef, which assays high in gold, and which has an almost unlimited supply of rock available. Partridge and Frank Plankner, is on a vein running from 200 to 600 feet in width which, in its course, is intersected by Atlin City. Three of the four claims are of the south of the city. The quartz is a true assuage of free-milling ore with hanging walls of serpentine and a foot wall of quartzite. The largest assay gives 27 to value, but the average is only \$3. A mill site has been located and water rights acquired from Lake Como, four miles away, and at an elevation of 300 feet.

Stuart, who was formerly connected with some of the American mines, says in his report, which was shown to a Times man by Partridge, there is approximately 17,000,000 tons ready for quarrying—it is unnecessary to mine. While this seems preposterous, the engineer says, "The surface showings justify me in making this estimate."

It is a free milling, white quartz, carrying gold and some galena. It could be amalgamated or concentrated at a cost of \$1 a ton.

Assays made of the ore taken at distances 30 feet apart run from \$2 to \$2.50. Other assays by W. J. B. Cowell, former purser of Victoria, run as high as \$21 and \$25.

Stuart says that during his career in South America, Mexico, United States and British Columbia he never saw such a gigantic mining property. The Teadwell, he says, has more stringers compared to it.

Hyde's report says: "It is enormously larger than the Teadwell. There are not less than 250 to 300 yards of ore in sight. Sufficient to keep 200 stamps going for 20 years."

London in his report says: "It is a true assuage of enormous size, without overestimating, there are 300 yards of crushing stuff between the walls. The rock is phryoid on one side and granite on the other."

From mixed samples he made an assay

of \$7 to the ton. Richer samples could have been taken.

Millions of tons could be quarried with out mining. He suggested that 100 stamps be put in to start. It would improve with depth and the Teadwell would be insignificant beside it.

Partridge is going to London to make arrangements for the development of his immense properties—he will be a millionaire before long.

Sporting News.

LACROSSE, Saturday's Game.

The James Bay Athletic Association lacrosse team met the Vancouver team on Saturday afternoon at Caledonia ground and won the victory by six goals to none. Following is the summary:

The Teams. Vancouver. Norman..... Goal..... Matheson. Lefroy..... Point..... Miller. Cullen..... First Defence..... Barr. Cullen..... Second Defence..... Hill (R). Schofield..... Third Defence..... Hill (W). Blaine..... Centre..... Templeton. Stephen..... Third Home..... Cowan. Tice..... Second Home..... Cowan. Williams..... Outside Home..... Campbell. Smith..... Inside Home..... Quinn.

Game. Won by. Scored by. Time. 1. Victoria..... Stephen..... 10 min. 2. Victoria..... Smith..... 8 " 3. Victoria..... Smith..... 8 " 4. Victoria..... Smith..... 12 " 5. Victoria..... Smith..... 12 " 6. Victoria..... Williams..... 16 "

Referee, W. E. Ditchburn; timekeepers, T. E. Cusack and George Salder; umpires, George Wilson and S. Oppenheimer; field captain, George A. Caldwell and A. E. Suckling; weather, good; attendance, medium.

The result, such a decided reverse of that between the same teams last Saturday, needs a little explanation, for the use of the word "same" in regard to the teams is hardly correct, on Caledonia ground on Saturday, Belfrey, Blain, Tite and Smith replaced Dewar, Miller, Fairall and Knox, who were in the team on Brockton Point ground the previous week. Those who know the capabilities of the first named quartette compared with those of the last named, will note considerable results.

Advantage to the last named. The still greater difference in the condition of the grounds. The Victoria players are at a disadvantage on slippery foundations such as the rain made in the Terminal City; they are home on a dry hard ground. So much by way of explanation.

Now, comparing the teams as they played on Saturday, there can be no question that the victory went to the latter players. They displayed greater confidence in each other, less selfishness and far away greater scientific knowledge of lacrosse.

Many plays upon which so much of the victory depends. And they were immeasurably quicker in getting the ball, snubbing on their feet and truer in their aim. Blain, Williams, Smith and Tite displayed expert, best form, and particularly in the fourth game Norman and Belfrey showed some of the best lacrosse ever seen in the province.

It was a fast, clean game, free from "scrapping" and thoroughly enjoyable from the point of view of the spectators. The prediction was made in this column last week that the contest would do much to re-litigate the national game in public favor. Can any one who witnessed it deny the fulfillment of the prediction?

Of the little dry as they are carried away with the strange notion that, having come into money, their extravagance may be unlimited. Such seems to have been the impression of a Birmingham builder, who had a windfall of \$20,000. He closed his business the moment he heard of his good fortune, drew all his money out of the bank, and went to London.

There he hired an expensive suite of rooms at an imposing hotel, and set to living the life of a millionaire. He spent all the money taking from his abandoned business, which he presented to his foreman, and by the time the legacy could be actually delivered to him, he had incurred debts equal to more than half of the total legacy. Still he did not slacken his pace.

He kept his sumptuous suite at the hotel, dined in regal fashion every evening, went to the theatre in first-class style, and did not stop there until he suddenly discovered that he was actually insolvent. A few days after making this discovery he crawled back to Birmingham and induced his late foreman to take him into partnership in the business of which, eight months before, he had been the sole proprietor.

Either women very rarely come into money, or they know what to do with it when they do. For a woman's head to be turned by good fortune is a very uncommon event. Only one such case is on record, and that is the lady in that instance did her best to distinguish her sex.

She was a governess, and the daughter of a clergyman, and unexpectedly inherited a comfortable fortune from a late employer. The first thing she did was to hire a theatre on a long lease at very disadvantageous terms to herself. Then she engaged a company of capable actors and actresses, and set them rehearsing a play she had written the principal character. The play came off, but it did not go on. She wrote and produced another, which was also distinguished by being an utter failure.—London Daily Mail.

Among the experts of Mexico last year are to be noted two tons of dried flies.

THE TRIP. The Assault by Stone at Ascot. London, June 19.—The afternoon papers to-day are insisting that Tod Sloan, the American jockey, in spite of his denials, is the man who assaulted a waiter at Ascot on Thursday.

The Evening News is indignant at the fact that the Jockey Club has apparently decided to let the matter drop, and is stirring up public feeling against him. The paper says: English jockeys—by their behaviour and general bearing, have succeeded during the last 20 years in totally alienating their social status and it is hard lines on them that a foreigner should come to England and bring disgrace on the profession without any official notice being taken of his conduct.

On the course he will learn what the public think of him. The fact that he denies what fifty people witnessed may display American bravado, but in no other way will it better his position.

The Star publishes several letters calling him "An American Stableboy," and a "Lilliputian Yankee." The same paper asserts that after a careful investigation it is shown that it was Sloan and no one else who struck a waiter with a champagne bottle, completely opening his lip, so that a large portion of it hung over his mouth. The waiter is still under the doctor's care.

BASEBALL. Saturday's League Games. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 3; Cleveland, 2. At Louisville—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 7. At Boston—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 7. At Chicago—Chicago, Cincinnati, 1.

YACHTING. Arrival of the Mahina. Greenock, Scotland, June 19.—The American steam yacht Mahina, formerly the property of the late Robert Golet, has arrived here.

THE OAR. The Entry Was Too Late. London, June 19.—The entry of Dr. W. M. McDowell, the Chicago champion, for the Diamond sculls at the Henley regatta this year, was received too late to be accepted.

Mr. Justice Walker this afternoon sentenced John E. E. & N. Railway Co. vs. New Vancouver Coal Co. until 3 p.m. to-morrow.

In Russia people must marry before 30 or not at all, and may marry only five times.

The battle is set for October 15, and will take place before the club or organization offering the best inducements. Twenty-four rounds will be by knock-out. After the preliminary details had been arranged Billy Brady, acting for the Coney Island Athletic Club, offered a purse of \$50,000.

O'Rourke, who acted for Sharkey, refused to accept, saying he was assured the Lenox Athletic Club would do better. The offer, however, was allowed to stand open.

Brady has posted \$3,000 with Geo. Condit to cover the bet of P. J. Drayner, who said that Billy Brady was a man to whom to stop Morrisey in four rounds and that the contest takes place in Denver on July 30.

Jeffries's Condition. New York, June 19.—The Herald prints the following: Newhaven, Conn., June 19.—Dr. J. W. Seaver, physical director of Yale University gymnast, and a recognized authority on Anthropometry, yesterday made an examination of James Jeffries, the new champion of the prize ring. Dr. Seaver says Jeffries was so badly over-trained that he is suffering from a lax of mental energy. He would be a very easy man to whip were he to enter the ring again to-day. According to Dr. Seaver, Jeffries must have a long rest or he will not be able to defend the title he has just won. Dr. Seaver also observes in regard to Jeffries's physical qualities that any man who can land good hard blows on Jeffries body will knock him out without much trouble, but Jeffries's style of fighting is such that he protects his body and will be a hard man to hit when in condition. The doctor continues: "His present condition is due to the terrible strain he underwent in training and in the fight, followed by his barn storming trip."

CRICKET. The Navy v. United Banks. Played on the cricket ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Navy, by six wickets. A rather late start was made, and when the time arranged for drawing stumps arrived, the Navy still required a few runs to win. The Banks in a very sporting spirit played on in the hope that a decisive result might be attained. Mr. H. Gillespie played carefully and well for his excellent 81, although he met with some luck. Lieut. Walter bowled well, and also hit very freely for his invaluable 54. The score follows:

United Banks. H. Gillespie, c Metcalfe, b Walter..... 81 A. Gillespie, b Walter..... 2 A. Lobb, b W. Walter..... 4 E. W. Hilton, c B. Birt..... 3 G. H. Holt, b Eames..... 1 N. B. Gresley, c and b Oxlade..... 14 T. R. Fletcher, b Watson..... 5 R. Warlock, c and b Walter..... 17 E. A. Earle, c Oxlade, b Birt..... 7 C. E. Pugh, b Birt..... 0 B. Green, not out..... 0 Extras..... 8 Total..... 142

Navy. Lieut. Crawley, c Fletcher, b Hilton..... 11 Lieut. Watson, c Green, b Hilton..... 10 Capt. Smyth, run out..... 25 Lieut. Walter, c Earle, b Lobb..... 34 Dr. Birt, retired hurt..... 15 G. H. Holt, not out..... 12 Mr. Eames, not out..... 12 Dr. Harries, not out..... 8 Mr. Stephens, did not bat..... 0 Mr. Jinks, did not bat..... 0 Lieut. Oxlade, did not bat..... 12 Extras..... 12 Total..... 151

The Fifth Beat the R. M. A. Playing on their own ground at Beacon Hill, in perfect weather, on Saturday afternoon, the Fifth Regiment C. C. defeated the R. M. A. by 114 to 36, the captain of the Regiment eleven taking the wicket first and declaring his innings closed with, but eight wickets down. The victory was mainly due to the splendid batting of Maclean (20), L. York (12), C. Schwengers (19), R. Schwengers (28), and W. York (12), and the bowling of C. Schwengers and W. York. Barrington was the only double-figure scorer for the R. M. A.

THE TRIP. The Assault by Stone at Ascot. London, June 19.—The afternoon papers to-day are insisting that Tod Sloan, the American jockey, in spite of his denials, is the man who assaulted a waiter at Ascot on Thursday.

The Evening News is indignant at the fact that the Jockey Club has apparently decided to let the matter drop, and is stirring up public feeling against him. The paper says: English jockeys—by their behaviour and general bearing, have succeeded during the last 20 years in totally alienating their social status and it is hard lines on them that a foreigner should come to England and bring disgrace on the profession without any official notice being taken of his conduct.

On the course he will learn what the public think of him. The fact that he denies what fifty people witnessed may display American bravado, but in no other way will it better his position.

The Star publishes several letters calling him "An American Stableboy," and a "Lilliputian Yankee." The same paper asserts that after a careful investigation it is shown that it was Sloan and no one else who struck a waiter with a champagne bottle, completely opening his lip, so that a large portion of it hung over his mouth. The waiter is still under the doctor's care.

BASEBALL. Saturday's League Games. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 3; Cleveland, 2. At Louisville—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 7. At Boston—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 7. At Chicago—Chicago, Cincinnati, 1.

YACHTING. Arrival of the Mahina. Greenock, Scotland, June 19.—The American steam yacht Mahina, formerly the property of the late Robert Golet, has arrived here.

THE OAR. The Entry Was Too Late. London, June 19.—The entry of Dr. W. M. McDowell, the Chicago champion, for the Diamond sculls at the Henley regatta this year, was received too late to be accepted.

Mr. Justice Walker this afternoon sentenced John E. E. & N. Railway Co. vs. New Vancouver Coal Co. until 3 p.m. to-morrow.

In Russia people must marry before 30 or not at all, and may marry only five times.

THE ROOT OF MADNESS. What Recent Legacies Did on Suddenly Becoming Rich.

A short time ago a young man, living in a small town in Hampshire, unexpectedly came into a comfortable sum of money from a relative who died suddenly broad. The effect was surprising.

From a sober, hard-working young man of methodical habits, he suddenly changed into a hare-brained young madman of no method but madness. His first act as a man of fortune was to buy up every pint of beer and every bottle of wine and spirits in the two public houses of his town, and then he gave out to his fellow townsmen that free drinks would be obtainable by whomsoever demanded them until the supply was exhausted.

The effect of this promulgation was simply magical. Work stopped as if it had suddenly become an impossibility, and from a quiet town the place was immediately transformed into a veritable beer garden. Society became a distinguishing characteristic of the people by its rarity. The police were helpless to stem the tide of intemperance.

The two Inns were deluged with drink and drinkers; the latter, having obtained all they could carry, and in some cases more, retired to sleep in the market place, whence they were carried to the police station. There was no protest against this action of the police; no one who was sufficiently interested to protest was sober enough to do so. Not until early next day, when the people had gone to sleep off their debauch, either at their homes or the police station, did the town assume its wonted aspect.

Between forty and fifty charges of drunkenness were made before the local magistrate during the day following, and the police explained that they made that the limit because of the lack of accommodation at the station. Proving the courage of his convictions, the young man at whose door rested the whole responsibility for the chaos paid the whole fines and costs imposed in every case; and then he retired, clothed in popularity.

In the foregoing case the freak was to a small extent excused by the youthfulness of the legatee, but there was no such excuse in the following cases, which was one of even more recent occurrence:

A humble grocer was suddenly seized with a severe attack of a disease called "windfall," which carried in its wake an acute touch of madness. The grocer woke one morning to find himself worth 30,000, and he immediately set to work to down his shutters, set his wife in the shop, and rushed off to a printer's.

The same evening the town was placarded with an announcement that "a splendid new grocery and provision merchant's business" was to be raffled off, and that tickets for the raffle could be obtained, free of charge, at the shop of the business itself. "Free of charge" is always an irresistible advertisement, and the raffle tickets were scooped up at a prodigious rate.

The day of the raffle came, and the prize fell to a cobbler of the town, who determined to take over the business at once, despite the fact that he was ignorant of how to conduct it, and possessed no capital. Everyone but the cobbler and the grocer were so jealous of the cobbler's good fortune in winning such a valuable prize that they boycotted the shop from that moment on. At first the business was in a very short time the shop had shutters up, and Mr. Cobbler was back at his last again.

Some fortune inheritors seem to have a little difficulty in understanding the amount of which they have become possessed. At first flush they are carried away with the strange notion that, having come into money, their extravagance may be unlimited. Such seems to have been the impression of a Birmingham builder, who had a windfall of \$20,000. He closed his business the moment he heard of his good fortune, drew all his money out of the bank, and went to London.

There he hired an expensive suite of rooms at an imposing hotel, and set to living the life of a millionaire. He spent all the money taking from his abandoned business, which he presented to his foreman, and by the time the legacy could be actually delivered to him, he had incurred debts equal to more than half of the total legacy. Still he did not slacken his pace.

He kept his sumptuous suite at the hotel, dined in regal fashion every evening, went to the theatre in first-class style, and did not stop there until he suddenly discovered that he was actually insolvent. A few days after making this discovery he crawled back to Birmingham and induced his late foreman to take him into partnership in the business of which, eight months before, he had been the sole proprietor.

Either women very rarely come into money, or they know what to do with it when they do. For a woman's head to be turned by good fortune is a very uncommon event. Only one such case is on record, and that is the lady in that instance did her best to distinguish her sex.

She was a governess, and the daughter of a clergyman, and unexpectedly inherited a comfortable fortune from a late employer. The first thing she did was to hire a theatre on a long lease at very disadvantageous terms to herself. Then she engaged a company of capable actors and actresses, and set them rehearsing a play she had written the principal character. The play came off, but it did not go on. She wrote and produced another, which was also distinguished by being an utter failure.—London Daily Mail.

Among the experts of Mexico last year are to be noted two tons of dried flies.

THE TRIP. The Assault by Stone at Ascot. London, June 19.—The afternoon papers to-day are insisting that Tod Sloan, the American jockey, in spite of his denials, is the man who assaulted a waiter at Ascot on Thursday.

The Evening News is indignant at the fact that the Jockey Club has apparently decided to let the matter drop, and is stirring up public feeling against him. The paper says: English jockeys—by their behaviour and general bearing, have succeeded during the last 20 years in totally alienating their social status and it is hard lines on them that a foreigner should come to England and bring disgrace on the profession without any official notice being taken of his conduct.

On the course he will learn what the public think of him. The fact that he denies what fifty people witnessed may display American bravado, but in no other way will it better his position.

The Star publishes several letters calling him "An American Stableboy," and a "Lilliputian Yankee." The same paper asserts that after a careful investigation it is shown that it was Sloan and no one else who struck a waiter with a champagne bottle, completely opening his lip, so that a large portion of it hung over his mouth. The waiter is still under the doctor's care.

BASEBALL. Saturday's League Games. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 3; Cleveland, 2. At Louisville—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 7. At Boston—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 7. At Chicago—Chicago, Cincinnati, 1.

YACHTING. Arrival of the Mahina. Greenock, Scotland, June 19.—The American steam yacht Mahina, formerly the property of the late Robert Golet, has arrived here.

THE OAR. The Entry Was Too Late. London, June 19.—The entry of Dr. W. M. McDowell, the Chicago champion, for the Diamond sculls at the Henley regatta this year, was received too late to be accepted.

Mr. Justice Walker this afternoon sentenced John E. E. & N. Railway Co. vs. New Vancouver Coal Co. until 3 p.m. to-morrow.

In Russia people must marry before 30 or not at all, and may marry only five times.

The Dawson Fire.

A LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

Before concluding any arrangement for shipping your freight from Bennett to Dawson, please write or give us a call. By using our barges you can carry your freight for very much less than what steamboats would charge you. Two thousand tons were sent down Dawson in our barges during the season of 1898 without loss or accident. Cattle shipped in this way arrive without loss of weight and in the best possible condition for making good beef. On your arrival at Dawson you have your own warehouse, and, if necessary, your own dwelling, and you can save your goods when you are ready and not before. This may save you hundreds of dollars in rearing, storage &c., while at the same time you run no risk from fire. Insurance on route on cargo may be effected at our office if you so desire. If you wish to make rapid time we will arrange a tow for you past the lakes.

Verify these facts before shipping your freight and it will save you money. Lumber, boats and merchandise of all kinds constantly on hand at our mills at Bennett Lake.

VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., MILLS AT BENNETT, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. BRANCH OFFICE, DAWSON, N. W. T.

Outfitting for Klondyke

WILSON BROS.